

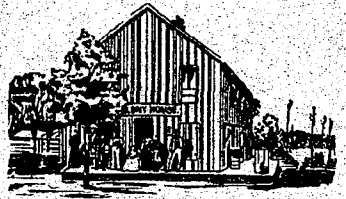
TO BUILD A NEW CITY.

OLD WAR VETERANS GOING TO THE SOUTH.

A Grand Army Colony in Georgia Which Promises to Be a Big Success—Emigrants Flocking In with a Western Rush.

The First Town.
A Fitzgerald, Ga., correspondent, writing of the new G. A. R. colony being founded there, says: The men who followed Sherman to the sea are once more "marching through Georgia." But the people of this State do not look upon the present invasion with such consternation as they did on that of over thirty years ago, for this is one of peace—the invaders have come to live with the invaded. The movement to colonize members of the G. A. R. in the South has made a fine start and already Fitzgerald, the "metropolis" of the colony, has a population of several thousand.

Fitzgerald is in Irwin County and not five miles distant from the spot where Jefferson Davis was captured. The original plan of this colony was to provide a home in a military camp for the veterans of the Federal armies. The project started with Philip Fitzgerald, a pension attorney and wealthy property owner of Indianapolis. At least 4,000 veterans have put their money into this co-operative



FIRST HOUSE IN THE G. A. R. COLONY.

movement and decided to come South. These old soldiers and their families make a total of about 10,000 persons. It was at first intended to defer the opening of the colony until next spring, but the immigrants could not hold back and they are now coming by hundreds and thousands from all over the country north of the Ohio river, and between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains, fleeing from the rigors of Northern winter. The immigration is a reminder of the rush to the West before the day of railroads. Wagon trains are climbing the mountains and crossing the valleys. Of the 3,000 settlers who have arrived at Fitzgerald in the last thirty days, a large proportion came overland by wagon. There are immigrants from all the way from the Dakotas, Kansas, Nebraska, and one family was six months on the journey from the State of Washington. These people drove every mile from the far northwestern corner of the country to the extreme southeastern corner.

The movement has gone far beyond the Grand Army and thousands of young men and a great many men who pioneered in the West have joined it. But old soldiers are in the majority. The pension dis-



THE G. A. R. COLONY AT FITZGERALD, GA.

bursements at the colony will exceed \$50,000 a month. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri are represented by a class of sturdy young men who have come to farm. They say that the farms in their native States have been cut up so small that their fathers cannot afford to further subdivide. The boys, upon coming of age, have to strike out for themselves. Hitherto they have set their faces toward the land beyond the Mississippi and the Missouri, but they prefer a more genial climate.

The colony has bought 35,000 acres and has options on 107,000 more. The shareholders in the co-operative company get their land at cost, which, however, includes the outlay for surveying and grading the entire tract, city lots and all. Ex-Gov. William J. Northern, of Georgia, sold the land to the colony at \$3.50 an acre, although some of it cost him a great deal more. One thousand acres were laid off for a city site.

Like an Oklahoma Town.
At present the town site resembles Oklahoma City or Guthrie thirty days after the public lands were thrown open. While most of the little pine-board shacks are grouped in one corner of the reservation, they are found straggling through the forest for two miles. At night the woods are illuminated by huge bonfires of pine logs around which the settlers assemble to discuss the future of the colony.

The tract of land upon which the colony is located is a high, rolling ridge about twenty-five miles wide and 150 miles long, extending through half a dozen counties in Georgia to the Gulf of Mexico in Florida. It is thickly wooded with the long-leaved pine. The turpentine manufacturer has worked some of the forest, but not all of it. The lumberman has not yet made an impression on it. The soil is not of the sandy character so common in south Georgia, but it is dark, and the rich, loamy prairie soil, except that this has an iron pebble, which indicates a fine fruit soil. That the land will raise splendid fruit has been shown by the success of some Connecticut men, the Tifts, and a colony of Pennsylvanians who have settled on the western edge of the ridge.

All who were at the colony before family in its future. There are 54,000 men, women and children already in the movement. Every train brings fresh arrivals and the population is growing at the rate of from 50 to 200 a day. Next month a railroad will be completed to the colony, and by that time there will be another. The soil is unquestionably fine and the climate healthful. Artesian wells strike water at a depth of 150 feet. The settlers say when the success of the colony is demonstrated there will be a great movement from the Northwest.

The three men who floated away from Cleveland on an ice floe in Lake Erie are believed to have been lost.

BLOW TO THE G. A. R.

Western Railroads Refuse to Grant Traffic Concessions.

The next national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic may go to Buffalo. St. Paul was the prize winner at last year's national encampment, but the Western Passenger Association will not make a rate satisfactory to the Grand Army of the Republic, which fact may change the place of meeting. A delegation from St. Paul was in Chicago to try to "argue it out," and they brought the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic with them, but the Western Passenger Association was obdurate and held out for a high rate of fare. So Commander-in-Chief Walker will call a council of war to determine whether the next encampment shall be held.

At last encampment, which was held in Louisville, it was voted that the next encampment should be held in St. Paul. A stipulation, however, was made that it should go there only in case a satisfactory rate could be obtained from the railroads. The Western roads bid for the patronage of the G. A. R. encampment at St. Paul by authorizing a rate of 1 cent per mile for the round trip, with a seven-day limit. At the same time a rate of one fare for the round trip to the Knights of Pythias was made, to be held in the same city in August, was granted and a thirty-day limit authorized. Commander-in-Chief Walker and prominent citizens of St. Paul immediately took issue over the seven-day limit placed on the G. A. R. excursion tickets, and every effort has been made to get the Western Association to reconsider its action and deal as fairly with the G. A. R. as with the Knights of Pythias.

With one exception the tickets to all the Grand Army of the Republic reunions held during the past ten years have been based on a thirty-day limit. The exception was the reunion held in Milwaukee. A similar dispute took place at that time, the Western roads refusing to deal liberally with the veterans. Only one excuse is put forward by the railroads for the decided stand taken on the question. This is that the thirty-day limit, if granted, would be a complete demonstration of rates in Western territory and a rich harvest for the scalpers.

CUBANS IN THE SEA.

The Pilgrimage Steamer J. W. Hawkins Sinks Off Long Island.

The steamer J. W. Hawkins, bound from New York to Cuba on a filibustering expedition, was abandoned at sea off Long Island Sunday night in a terrific gale, and of the 175 men on board only 131 are accounted for. Ten are known to have been drowned, and it is believed fifty-three others met a like fate.

The Hawkins was of 125 tons net, and was built at Kennebunk, Me., in 1880. She was for years engaged in the fishing business, but as she had proved unsuitable she had been sold to a Baltimore harbor. Two weeks ago a man representing himself as a Mr. Tinsley approached the owners with an offer, saying he wished to buy the craft for a Mr. Smith of New York. There was no haggling over the price, and it did not take him long to become the owner of the steamer. There was an old account of the crew hanging fire, but he at once paid it. Then a local ship yard came forward

with a bill, which was also paid on the spot. Obstacles seemed to melt away before his haste, for when two firms threatened to bring libel suits against the steamer their claims were paid in full as soon as a figure was named. She was at once taken to New York, where a little group of men was gathered in readiness to board her, their intention being to join the Cuban army and fight in the ranks.

In spite of the vigilance of the Spanish emissaries a brass cannon worth \$5,000, ammunition that cost \$25,000 and 176 men were taken safely on board. Sunday night she sailed from that port, commanded by a Cuban, who, unfortunately, however, the boat was unfit for sea, and the hasty preparations had allowed no time for a thorough examination of her bottom, for she had proceeded only as far as the eastern end of Long Island when she sprung a dangerous leak and began to settle in the water. In spite of all the crew could do the leak gained with fearful rapidity, and within twenty minutes all had to take to the five small boats.

McAuliffe's Bad Wing.
Lightweight champion, Jack McAuliffe, has determined to make one more effort to establish himself as ruler of the ring. But before he can make this effort he will

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MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Formers Capture and Flog a Gang of Thieves—Riotous State Prisoners Must Serve Ten Years Longer—Per Capita Cost to the Soldiers' Home.

Horse Thieves Are Caught.

Four men and a woman were captured Saturday by a posse of farmers south of Joseph with stolen horses, wagons and harness in their possession. They are members of the Florence gang of horse thieves. The men are William Snyder, Al Abel and A. C. Rucker, and the woman is Cora Wheeler. Snyder was shot in the face while the farmers were pursuing them. The gang left Florence Friday night and camped in a school house south of the city. At midnight they started out and stole two horses, a set of harness and a spring wagon. At the next farm house they aroused the farmer while stealing a calf, and the pursuit began at once. The pursuers increased in numbers, and the daylight then there fifty men after the thieves. The prisoners were taken into a barn and whipped until they confessed and gave the names of about twenty others who are said to be members of the organized gang.

Convicts Sentenced.

At Jackson, Judge Peck sentenced Clivius Edward Huntley, William Curley and William Boof, alias Archer, to ten years each in the State prison. The sentence is the first one under the new law, providing for punishment for crimes committed by convicts serving sentences in prison for terms less than murder. These three men were found guilty of assault with attempt to do great bodily harm, less than the crime of murder. The sentence imposed was the maximum allowed by law. The men each wanted to go to Marquette prison, as they said Deputy Northrup was inhuman in his treatment of them, but Judge Peck said it was not in his province to send them anywhere out of the prison where they are now confined. The case attracted great attention, as it was the first one of importance in which a conviction was had. This case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

To Build a Span at Detroit.

An indication that a high bridge will be constructed across the Detroit river is found in the fact that articles of association of the Michigan Central Bridge Company, which were filed with the Secretary of State, state the object of the corporation to be the building of a bridge across the river which shall be a mile long, and which will cost \$4,000,000, the capital stock of the company being one-half that sum. The incorporators are the Michigan Central Railroad Company, which owns 19,980 shares of the capital stock, Chauncey M. Depew, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Henry M. Campbell, Henry B. Ledyard, Ashley Pond and Henry Russell of Detroit, each subscribing for ten shares.

Less than \$22 Apiece.

Commandant B. F. Graves, of the Soldiers' Home, reports that the cost of the \$25,000 last year, of this amount, \$14,488.10 for wages, \$25,040.84 for food, \$8,548.82 for clothing, \$10,803.75 for heat, and the rest for miscellaneous expenses. The State, however, received back nearly \$10,000 for maintenance, clothing, etc., so the actual expense was only \$75,003.42. The average number of inmates was 536 and the cost per capita \$141.77, which the United States contributed \$100, leaving a net cost to the State of only \$41.77 per inmate. If the amount spent in permanent improvements, about \$10,000, is deducted, the net cost is less than \$22.

Holds Revivals in His Shop.

One result of the series of revival meetings in progress at the Adrian Methodist Church is the conversion of Edward Decker, a barber, who runs a shop on Main street. "Decker's Barber Shop," as the sign reads, now holds short revival meetings every morning, and the proprietor, who considers himself soundly converted, is proud of the innovation. "I hope," he said, "that these meetings will be inaugurated in barber shops all over the State, for a barber, of all others, has many temptations to contend with, and meetings of our kind will appeal to customers of all stations in life."

Saved from Death by Rubbers.

Hugh Potter, a Bay City motorman, found himself in a strange predicament when a live wire fell to the track, passed under the trucks and was wound around the front of the car, where he stood. Being connected with the live wire by a circuit was made. The car blazed with electricity in a moment, and Potter dared not move for fear of death. Having rubbers on his feet, his presence of mind suggested that he kick the live wire, with a view to making room to escape. This was successfully done. The current was shut off at the station and all danger was soon removed.

More Wild West Shanties.

Since the raiding of the shanty a few days ago, where Benton Harbor boys congregated and played cards and smoked, two more shanties of a similar nature have been found and confiscated. In one besides smoking material and cards were found a keg over half full of beer. The boys admitted where they got it and that it was not the first. A warrant will be issued for the saloonkeeper who sold it to them. The boys are all under 18 years of age. Arthur Hull, one of the boys from the first shanty, was sent to the reform school.

Short State Items.

The Board of Bay County Road Commissioners decided that hereafter it will not use a limestone dressing for county roads, for the reason that it is too soft. It grinds into powder and blows away. Crushed hardheads will probably be used, as they have proven much more lasting than limestone.

The Legislature of 1893 passed a law providing that any railroad thereafter built in Michigan north of the forty-fourth parallel should be exempt from the payment of specific taxes for a term of ten years. Under that law the Manistee and Grand Rapids Railroad has refused to pay specific taxes, claiming exemption, but the State insists that the road was built before the law took effect, and does not therefore come under its operation. The controversy has now reached the courts, a bill having been filed by the railroad company to compel the State to exempt it from taxation.

CUBA MAY BE FREE.

HOW SPAIN'S RECALL OF CAMPOS IS REGARDED.

The Veterans Spanish General Is Surprised by a Man Who Is Deeply Hated for His Former Cruelty on the Island.

Situation Is Serious.

Cuba may be free! The recall of Gen. Martinez Campos by the Spanish Government and his replacement by Gen. Weyler is a strong indication that the situation on the island is critical and that the insurgents are stronger than the Spanish authorities hitherto admitted.

On the outbreak of the revolution it was intimated by Spain that the disturbance was merely local and that a few months would see the end of the trouble. But the revolutionists gained strength every day, and then Spain decided to send her veteran and most experienced general, Campos, to take command of affairs on the island.

He was given absolute authority to call upon all the troops needed and ever since the bravest and the best of the soldiers of Spain have been sent to the unfortunate island. Gen. Campos announced that he would quell the rebellion in three months. He had subdued the former rebels of ten years—1895-78—and his announcement was accordingly regarded as well founded. But the three months elapsed and Gen. Campos had made no progress. On the contrary the

insurgents were making headway, forcing their way each week a little nearer to the political capital, Havana. Ten Campos said that winter would see the end of the revolution. Winter in Cuba, which means the rainy season, has come, but the insurgents, instead of Campos, made progress. They forced their way over six strategic lines of defense established by Campos and a week ago appeared within striking distance of Havana. This startled the Spanish Government and it has just resolved upon a change of leaders. Gen. Campos is recalled and Gen. Weyler, a man who made himself notorious during the last rebellion in Cuba for his cruelty, is appointed to take his place and will sail from Spain today. Gen. Weyler says that he will not follow the more or less humanitarian tactics of Campos, but will meet warfare with warfare. With spies and persons aiding the insurgents he will be inexorable, as those who lay down their arms he will show clemency. He will at once endeavor so completely to blockade the

The University of Michigan Daily has opened up a campaign against cheating in examinations. A communication from a student states that the present system of faculty espionage is a complete failure, and that dishonesty in examinations is an extensive evil in the university. The Daily advocates the honor system, where the student themselves take charge of the examination. This same question seems to be very prominent just now at Harvard, Yale and Princeton.

Ann Arbor medical students who are engaged in the study of ophthalmology are wondering at the feat Dr. Fleming Carrow, professor of that branch, performed upon a young man. This patient had completely lost the sight of one eye through leucocoria. Dr. Carrow inserted a small thin crystal beneath the lid of the other eye to save it. So far the experiment seems to be very successful, and it is expected that the flesh will knit closely around the watch crystal, so as to permit no impurities to enter it.

Residents of Grand Junction are much pleased at the action of Gov. Rich in commuting to eighteen years the sentence of Charles W. Allen, sent from that place to Jackson, for twenty years, thus enabling the prisoner to take advantage of the parole law. Ten years ago Allen killed one John Crocker during a brawl, and while there was to them no question of his guilt, his fellow townsmen always considered there were extenuating circumstances surrounding the case which should entitle him to a shorter term of imprisonment.

There is a family in Pinckney, who belong to the family of the late President, who has been sick about a week. The youngest girl and one of the boys were playing when the girl was struck with a knife in the hands of the boy, inflicting a painful wound on her wrist. The youngest boy fell down cellar and received rather severe contusions on the head, and Sunday the head of the family was taking a blanket from behind one of his horses when he was kicked and laid up for a spell. There is one other boy, but as yet he has not come under the ban.

William E. Boyd, whose house at Grand Rapids was so mysteriously blown up by the explosion, is having a hard time with the insurance adjusters. He carried \$2,500 insurance on his furniture, but neighbors describe the loss only partly fulfilled, and poorly at that. Boyd admits paying \$15 for a carpet, and that he bought some second-hand furniture. Aside from this, the insurance men raise a novel point. They claim that the house and furniture were wrecked by the explosion, and the fire started afterwards in a little outbuilding. They demand that he have collected affidavits, and will refuse to pay for any damage except that of the flames, which could not amount to anything. The matter will probably end in the courts, and sensational developments are looked for in case Boyd brings suit.

James H. Wilson disappeared from East Tawas recently, and as he had a considerable sum of money when last seen, it is feared that he has met with foul play. He was a veteran of the war, and was a painter by trade.

South Haven business men have organized an independent military company with forty-seven members, and will hold weekly meetings to perfect themselves in drill. The following were these officers: Captain, Charles W. Hildner, first lieutenant, Rev. C. D. Brower, second lieutenant, George O. Monroe, sergeant, Claude Lyckman, corporal, W. Seymour.

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cause. In any case it is not likely that Weyler will make any greater headway than Campos against the insurgents, led by the veteran warrior, Maximo Gomez. The latter is one of the ablest military leaders of this time, and of 1895, he led the insurgents victoriously from one end of the island to the gates of Havana, 400 miles distant, and this in the face of a soldiery, greater in numbers and better equipped than the patriots. When Weyler meets him he will meet a veteran, acquainted and alone with the science of warfare, but with every pass and road and vantage point on the island.

BUNYON PASSES AWAY.

Heart Failure the Cause of His Sudden and Unexpected Death.
The Hon. Theodore Runyon, United States ambassador to Germany, expired in Berlin suddenly and unexpectedly at 1 o'clock Monday morning of heart failure. Mr. Runyon had been in somewhat feeble health for some time past, but no immediately fatal results were anticipated. No longer ago than last Tuesday evening he was present at a dinner given in his honor by ex-Empress Frederick, mother of Emperor William. Last summer he had planned to make an extended trip through Norway, but on the advice of his physician he abandoned this trip, and instead went to Carlshad, where he took the cure. He subsequently went to Axenstein, in Switzerland, for the purpose of taking an after-cure. Since that time, however, he has manifested great activity in the discharge of the duties of his office, which have been more than usually onerous on account of the complications in European affairs, and have more or less

Heppburn Urges that the Minister of the Porte Be Given Passports.
The national House Monday, after an interesting four hours' debate, adopted the resolutions passed by the Senate last week calling on the powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin to enforce the reforms in Turkey guaranteed to the Christian Armenians, and pledging the support of Congress and the President in the most vigorous action he might take for the protection and security of American citizens in Turkey. The House committee had prepared some resolutions on the same subject, but it was deemed advisable after the Senate resolutions reached the House to substitute them for those prepared by the committee.

Mr. Quigg, of New York, who had charge of the resolutions, made an able presentation of the case. There was a disposition on the part of some of the members to go further than the resolutions did and Mr. Heppburn of Iowa, proposed to give the Turkish minister his passports and sever all diplomatic relations with Turkey. His remarks denouncing the Turkish outrages and charging that the powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin were actuated from political and other considerations in maintaining the "balance of power" in eastern Europe were received with great enthusiasm and at one time it looked as if the House might be carried to his way of thinking. But the counsel of Mr. Hitt not to take rash action in the course of which he pointed out the dire consequences that might result from a severance of diplomatic relations with a friendly power that had fulfilled her treaty obligations to us, prevailed, and the Heppburn proposition was overwhelmingly defeated.

Mr. Bailey opposed the resolutions on the ground that it would be improper for us to "revise the parties to the treaty of Berlin by intimating that they had carried out their obligations. Mr. Turner of Georgia took a similar view, and Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio characterized the resolutions as "incomplete, inefficient and unworthy," and requested the committee to withdraw them. They were finally passed, however, by a vote of 143 to 26, after a motion of Mr. Bailey to send them to the committee had been defeated 55 to 103.

It was reported at Philadelphia that Gideon Harsh, ex-president of the District Keokuk Bank, whose vast embarrassments wrecked that institution, is back in the city. He fled in 1891, when a price of \$5,000 was set upon him by the city. It was said Marsh has been in the Mills Eye hospital and is about to surrender himself.

The Benedict Paper Company, wholesale paper dealers at Kansas City, Mo., has failed, with liabilities of \$50,000 and assets about the same.

Over the change of generals the Cuban patriots rejoice, for they believe Campos to be an able commander than Weyler, while the enemies of the latter will alienate those now friendly to the Spanish

cause. In any case it is not likely that Weyler will make any greater headway than Campos against the insurgents, led by the veteran warrior, Maximo Gomez. The latter is one of the ablest military leaders of this time, and of 1895, he led the insurgents victoriously from one end of the island to the gates of Havana, 400 miles distant, and this in the face of a soldiery, greater in numbers and better equipped than the patriots. When Weyler meets him he will meet a veteran, acquainted and alone with the science of warfare, but with every pass and road and vantage point on the island.

Heppburn Urges that the Minister of the Porte Be Given Passports.
The national House

THE ORINOCO VALLEY

A STONEHOUSE OF WEALTH
COVETED BY ENGLAND.

Its Mineral and Agricultural Wealth
—A Country One-Fifth the Size of the
United States—A River Whose An-
nual Rise Is 120 Feet.

Inhabited by Indians.
A stream which has an annual flood
of from 35 to 120 feet above low water
mark must, even by the most captious
persons, be admitted to be a consider-
able stream, and such a river is the
Orinoco. The greater part of its course
is through a vast alluvial plain, really
a continuation to the north of the valley
of the Amazon, a plain bounded to the
southeast by the ranges of hills rich
in gold, which are coveted by Great
Britain, and to the west only by the
towering summits of the mighty
Andes. The plains of the Orinoco are
described as alluvial, but Africa's sun-
ny mountains do not roll down half the
amount of golden sands that are car-
ried by the great Venezuelan river and
its tributaries. It is said that in every
stream of Venezuela more or less gold
is found, and if this statement is true,
it is only a question of time when very
rich placer and quartz gold mines will
be discovered in the hills and plains of
the interior. Gold in the sands of a
river always indicates a great deal
more gold somewhere on the stream,
and men only need patient intelligence
in order to locate the spot whence the
river steals and carries away the pre-
cious metal.

Any account of the wealth of the
Orinoco Valley which omits a mention
of its forests would be incomplete. The
total area of Venezuela is about 500,
000 square miles, or greater than that
of France and Germany combined,
with Switzerland thrown in for good
measure. It is about equal to the com-

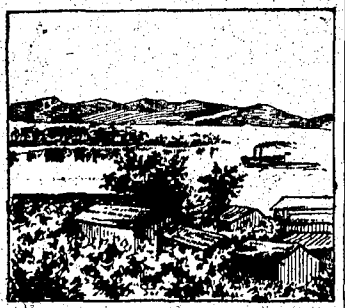


binet areas of Arkansas, Mississippi,
Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida,
North Carolina, South Carolina, Vir-
ginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Ken-
tucky, and Missouri, and of this vast
extent of territory about one-half is in
primal forest.

At present its sole inhabitants are
Indians of a very low grade of sav-
agery. In such a climate little clothing
and less shelter, save from the rain,
are needed; the breadfruit tree sup-
plies a substitute for farinaceous food,
the banana and other tropical fruits
grow in abundance, with only a pre-
tense of cultivation; edible herbs and
vegetables are to be found everywhere,
the forest is filled with game and the
river teems with fish. Nature is so
kind to them that they do not need to
work, and only by labor is the condi-



tion of men raised above that of the
beast. When everything eatable is at
hand and to be had almost for the
taking, when the climate is too warm
for clothing and substantial houses are
unnecessary, most of the incentive to
labor is taken away. The long, hot
summer days are passed in sleep, the



cool, pleasant days of the so-called
winter in such pleasure as savages are
capable of enjoying. They have their
sports, their games, their dances, their
funerals; they treat their sick by yell-
ing and incantations, just as the other
savages do, and most of them have not
the faintest idea that their country is
claimed or even desired by any one but
themselves.

MYTHICAL MILLIONS.
It seems to be a case of swindle all
around.

Every reader of newspapers occasion-
ally sees a paragraph to the effect that
a certain person has fallen heir to an
estate of several million dollars in some
foreign country and will soon come into
possession of it.

This is always the last of it. The
claimant never gets his fortune, and,

GERMAN UNITY.

Services Held to Commemorate the Birth of the New Empire.



THE BUILDERS OF THE EMPIRE.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the
proclamation of the German empire
was observed throughout Germany re-
cently with elaborate ceremonies, ser-
vices being held in the various churches
and the Emperor returning public
thanks. Twenty-five years ago the first
German Emperor, William I., grand-
father of the present Kaiser, was
crowned in the palace of Versailles,
this event having been made possible
by the keen German sword which had
hewn a path of victory against the
French from the Rhine to Paris.

It was in July, 1870, that Napoleon
III., Emperor of the French, declared
war against Prussia, the latter coun-
try being then ruled over by King
William. Napoleon, beside being over-
confident in the bravery of his troops,
believed that the South German states
would not join in the struggle in sup-
port of Prussia, but the opposite oc-
curred and soon three immense German
armies under Gen. Steinmetz, Prince
Frederick Charles, of Prussia, and the
crown prince, Frederick William, after-
ward Emperor of Germany, were
swarming on French soil. The battles
of Wissemburg, Saarbrück, Conrélles,
Gravelotte and Sedan followed in quick
succession, the French with their Em-
peror being forced to yield themselves
captives on the last occasion. The Ger-
mans pressed onward to Paris, leaving
an army under Prince Frederick

Charles to prosecute the siege of Metz,
which city under Bazaine soon surren-
dered. Six months after the outbreak
of hostilities the Prussian King was
established in the Palace of Versailles,
the headquarters of French royalty, and
there, Jan. 18, 1871, he was crowned
the first Emperor of the reunited Ger-
man nation.

For their success in the prosecution
of the war the German people are in-
debted to Von Moltke, the great strate-
gist; Bismarck, the great statesman;
the veteran Kaiser himself, his son
Frederick William and other able and
famous military leaders.

Since the war with France made pos-
sible a united Germany, the statesmen
of the latter country have devoted
themselves to the task of upbuilding
and consolidating the fatherland. And
it must be said they have succeeded.
Germany is to-day one of the strongest
military powers in the world and its
people are deeply devoted to the na-
tion's interests.

In commemoration of the successful
feat of arms of Germany in 1870-71
the nation has erected a magnificent mon-
ument on the Rhine, a few miles from
the city of Mainz, in the Niederwald.
The inscription reads: "In remem-
brance of the unanimous and victorious
uprising of the German race, and of the
reconstruction of the German empire,
1870-71."

SEATTLE'S JUMPING HORSE.

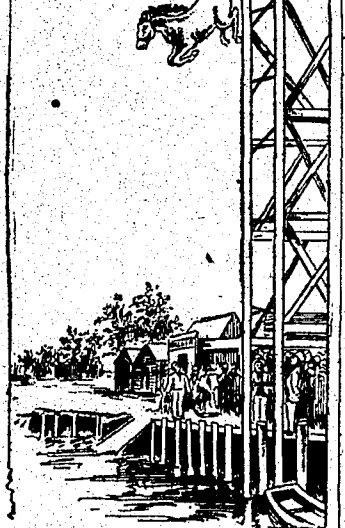
He Leaps from a Platform Thirty Feet
High Into the Water.

They have a strange attraction at one
of the popular pleasure resorts in Se-
attle. A horse leaps thirty feet down
into the deep water of Lake Washing-
ton and swims to the shore. Thousands
of people congregate to witness the
wonderful and amusing performance.

A high platform is constructed on the
edge of the wharf, which is just wide
enough for the horse and two men. As
the horse ascends to the platform he
seems to be in his delight, and standing
at the top he tosses his head around to
look at the crowd with a very proud air,
and one can almost imagine him saying
in his egotism: "Look at me! I am the
only horse in the world that can per-
form such a feat!"

Every one holds his breath as the
word "Go" is said until he reaches the
water. Down, down he goes, and when
he rises to the surface a cheer from the
crowd goes up, and he at once
swims toward the shore, and as he
reaches it he leaps up among the crowd,
a glossy, black, beautiful animal. His
master, who is waiting for him, grasps
his bridle and immediately starts him
off on a run, and keeps him moving un-
til he is thoroughly dry.

When the water is very cold he often
shows evident signs of weakening, and
needs a great deal of urging before he
will make the leap. At such a time
one cannot help but feel it is a cruel



sport. The cold water somewhat be-
wilders him and he does not seem to
know in which direction he shall swim,
and often finds himself under the dock.
At such a time a man rows in a
boat and leads him to shore.

Sunflowers as a Crop.

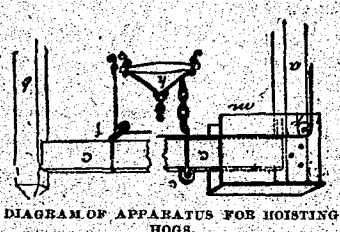
It requires very rich land to grow
sunflowers with profit. Their seed is
oily, but it is also nutritious and
makes a rich feed for poultry, which
is the only kind of stock that can digest
it when fed whole. The sunflower is
very exhaustive of potash, and it is
useless to try to grow it except on
heavy soil. Most of the ash, however,
remains on the stalk, which is usually
burned, and its ashes applied to the
land where it was grown.

ALL ABOUT THE FARM

SUBJECTS INTERESTING TO
RURAL READERS.

Convenient Device for Hanging Hogs
—Coop for Shipping Poultry in Win-
ter—How to Use the Crosscut Saw—
Farming Requires Skill.

Device for Hanging Hogs.
A convenient device for hanging hogs
is a valuable assistant in the handling
of heavy animals. The accompanying
illustration, which is from the Ameri-
can Agriculturist, represents the princi-
pal parts of such a contrivance. Stout
posts (a and b), seven or eight inches
square, are firmly fixed in the ground
about 16 feet apart, and stand 10 feet
or more in height. These are connected
above by a hardwood beam (c), three
inches thick and ten inches in depth,
bolted into the posts and held by
pins or bolts. At f, near the post b, and
directly over the platform upon which
the hog has been made ready for hang-
ing, a small pulley is suspended from
the beam, using for this purpose an
eye bolt passing through the beam, but
not extending above it. The frame of



this pulley should be large enough that
the hook on the end of the rope may
be readily put through it, or removed.
A number of carriages similar to c are
made to run on the beam. They consist
of hardwood roller four inches in
diameter and of about the same length,
from which hangs a long iron loop in-
closing the beam. This loop should be
wide enough below, and extend down-
ward far enough that the carriage may
pass the pulley at f. From the loop
hangs a chain about 18 inches in length.
Through the post a an opening is cut
just below the beam, and a pulley (k)
inserted, over which the rope is carried
down to a windlass fixed on the post a
few feet from the ground. A hanger
(h) is provided for each carriage. In
this a different length of stick may be
used as a "spreader," thus adapting it
to larger or smaller animals.

In working this device, all the car-
riages to be used are transferred to the
right end of the beam except one,
which is brought into position on the
left of the pulley, at f. The rope is
passed through the loop of this car-
riage, over the pulley, and downward,
hold on the large ring of the hanger,
which has been used as a gambrel.
The carriage is raised to a proper height
when the hook at the top of the hanger
is placed in one of the links of the
chain suspended from the carriage. The
rope is now withdrawn from the pulley
at f and hung upon the carriage, and
by the continued use of the windlass
the hanging animal is borne away to
the left. The second carriage is now
brought to the left of the pulley, the
rope rearranged, and the same opera-
tion repeated for the second animal.
As it is important that the upper sur-
face of the beam remain smooth and
hard, it is protected when not in use
by a board covering extending a few
inches on either side, or the shelter
box (m) for the carriages may extend
from post to post.

Growing the Cranberry.

A Cape Cod grower said to a Boston
Globe man that analysis of the cran-
berry plant shows a large percentage
of potash, whereas much contains but
little potash and much nitrogen. Our
muck gives a rank growth of vine.
When too rank we mow them off, get-
ting new growth and stiffer roots, the
usual result of pruning. Or we reseed
the meadows, which will renew the
vines and kill out foul growth. We
begin sowing by putting on only a
few inches, adding more from year to
year as the vine seems to need it. We
run our ditches diagonally, slanting to
avoid obstruction at the mouth. In
starting a bog we use a complete fer-
tilizer. After the young cranberry slip
see man makes a hole in the work
with his dibble about an inch from the
plant, and another man goes along
with a pail of fertilizer and a common
clay pipe, and put a pipeful into each
hole, covering it with his foot. The
next year we scatter fertilizer broad-
cast about the plant. After that we use
only wood ashes, these giving us pot-
ash and phosphoric acid. We have
tried both carbonate of soda and nitrate
of soda, but get the best results from
wood ashes. Our object in using fer-
tilizer the first two years is to get the
plants to cover the ground as quickly
as possible, and thus shut out grass and
fertil growth. A good crop is about a
barrel to a square rod.

Cure Founder in Cows.

Cows will founder the same as horses
from being overfed with some food
which cannot readily be digested. As
it occurs in their stomachs cows will
show the characteristic lameness which
results in horses when they are over-
fed with anything. Of course, as diges-
tion is interrupted the animal becomes
feverish, and her milk flow ceases. It
will take several days of careful feed-
ing to put a founder cow in good
condition again. She should be kept
in a dry place and given all the water
she will drink and light, easily-digested
food in small quantities until diges-
tion is restored to its normal condition.

Subsiding.

The question of subsiding cannot be
decided by any single experiment.
Tired New Yorker very truly says: The
success or failure of subsiding will be
determined chiefly by the character of
the soil. Where there is a thick, hard
subsoil, it is an excellent thing to break
it up, for then the air and water work
into it, giving warmth and providing
a storage place for moisture. Where
the subsoil is open and gravelly, sub-
siding would be the worst thing one
could do, because it would decrease the
storage capacity for water by increas-
ing the drainage.

How to Use a Crosscut Saw.

Hold the saw in position square
across the log, the center of the saw di-
rectly over the center of the log. Stand

so that you face the line of the cut
with the handle opposite the center of
your body. Keep as close and let the
saw miss freely your body and cloth-
ing. Get the stroke with your arms and
the bend and turn of your body. Hold
the handle loosely in both hands, with
the outside hand below. Pull the saw
straight through the cut, both laterally
and perpendicularly. Practice so you
can change sides and draw either right
or left-handed. With a little practice
this can be done more rapidly and
easier.

Feeding Market Gardens.

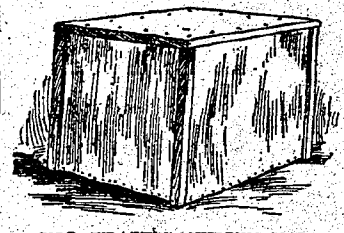
The old idea that fertilizers were not
adapted to market gardening was long
ago exploded by the practical experi-
ence of the big market gardeners near
our large cities, and by the truck farm-
ers in the South, says the Agriculturist.
Cabbage, celery, lettuce, spinach and
similar leafy vegetables depend for
quality upon quick growth, and it re-
sults only from plenty of soluble plant
food in the soil. "A slow growth is
usually tough, dull and rusty, while a
quick growth is tender, bright and
crisp." Only by filling the soil with
decomposed stable manure in excess
or what the crops need, can the needed
supply of available plant food be ob-
tained from manure. Usually it is
cheaper and more satisfactory to feed
these market garden crops with fer-
tilizers than to buy horse manure at
high prices and haul or ship it long dis-
tances.

Incubators for Early Chickens.

All farmers want to have chickens
come off as early as possible. The early
pullets will begin laying in the fall
and will continue to lay more or less
through the next winter. But early in
the season no good laying hen can be
induced to become broody, or if she is
she will not sit so determinedly as when
the weather is warmer, later in the
season. The incubator comes in handy
for these extra early chicks. If well
cared for it never gets out of order or
goes off the nest. It is the nest itself,
in fact, and will hatch out more chicks
in cold weather than the most careful
hen can do. During the summer sea-
son there are more or less broody hens,
and to give them a setting of eggs rests
them from the burden of egg production.
There is no loss of time in hot
weather in allowing a hen to sit. There
is when the sitting has to be done late
in winter or early in spring.

Cold Weather Shipping Coop.

More fowls are shipped away by ex-
press in cloth coops in winter than at
any other season of the year, and many
unfortunately have their combs frozen.
A cloth-covered coop is a smart pro-
tection against the cold. Take the same
coop, put cover pieces on outside the
cloth cover, as suggested in the sketch,



and over these stretch another cov-
ering of cloth, and we have an air space
between that will protect the fowls
from cold. Have a tight cover except
the slit for the hand of the expressman,
which will also afford ventilation. With
plenty of chaff in the bottom to keep the
feet warm, birds ought to be very com-
fortable in such quarters, even in very
cold weather.

Where Are the Farm Tools?

There is much less leaving of farm
tools in the fields where last used than
there formerly was. The kind of farm-
ers who practised this negligent and
wasteful way have been weeded out by
the Darwinian process of natural selec-
tion. It is doubtless true that even
when the mowing machine and harrow
are sheltered in winter their waste
by rust is as great if not greater than
the depreciation in value by use. All
woodwork that needs it should be paint-
ed during the winter months. Iron
should be rubbed clean from dirt or
rust, and thoroughly oiled or greased
with grease that does not contain salt.
This will prevent rusting, while the
salt in grease is the direct cause of
rust.

How Grease Destroys Lice.

It is not necessary to use kerosene
emulsion to destroy lice. That is the
most convenient way to kill lice in hen
houses, as it can be sprayed to reach
every part. But when applied to fowls
or animals to destroy lice on their
bodies, all fresh grease rubbed into the
skin with the hand is more pleasant
and quite as effective. The grease
closes the small orifices through which
all small insects take the air they
breathe, and thus suffocates them. As
the insects are always moving, rubbing
the grease about the head, neck and
breast of fowls and about the necks
of cattle will usually be sufficient to rid
the animal of them.

Extra Feed in Cold Weather.

All who have fattened stock in winter
know that the animals eat more hearti-
ly and are less likely to be cloyed with
an excess of grain or meal when the
weather is cold. It is then, also, that
the greatest gain is made if the stock
is given a sufficiency of fattening food.
But the stock is not fattening, which is
giving milk or staple kept in store con-
dition, needs extra feed during cold
weather. This is especially true at
night, when the animal is likely to
have less exercise and be less able to
keep warm than in the day time.

Farming Requires Skill.

Skill is required on the farm as well
as in the factory. The frequent advice
that young men should go on the farms
and not come into the cities is not al-
ways advisable. The man who has
spent his life in the city is not com-
petent to work on a farm and earn the
wages that are paid experienced hands.
That wages are higher on the farm
than in the cities implies that the wages
are only paid to those who are com-
petent to perform any service that may
be required.

The Beautiful Gladiolus.

Of all the flowers none will return
greater satisfaction for trouble and
expense than the gladiolus, and yet
they are not common in our gardens.
The bulbs take up so little space and
the bloom is magnificent. The flowers
come soon and succeed each other for
months.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY
CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson
—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflec-
tion—Half an Hour's Study of the
Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

Lesson for Feb. 9.
Golden Text.—Why call ye me, Lord,
and do not the things which I say?
—Luke 6: 46.

The sermon on the mount is the subject
of this lesson, which is found in Luke
6: 41-49. "In all thy getting, get wis-
dom." And here surely is wis-
dom. "Lord, to whom shall we go? thou
hast the words of eternal life." Treas-
ure up these words of Christ, they are
rich with wisdom, they are freighted
with blessing. O men of the world,
"wherefore do ye spend money for that
which is not bread, and your labor for
that which satisfieth not? We have
heard of a company of sailors who, cast
upon a certain island, discovered that
had made a lake of air forms, which may
be compared to the stagnant pools often
observed along the margins of rivers.
A few yards away a rushing tide may
be moving swiftly along, but these
stagnant pools are unrefreshed by the cur-
rent. While placing the bed, especial-
ly the head of it, where it will be shielded
from the strongest draught, there
should still be enough motion in the air
in that vicinity to ensure fresh
supplies constantly throughout the
night. The prevailing lack of appet-
ite for breakfast, as well as many
cases of anaemia and worse diseases,
are due to the breathing over and over
again of the same air in restricted bed-
rooms, where beds are too often placed
in alcoves or are shielded by curtains,
which are far too seldom shaken out in
the fresh air.

Lesson Hints.

"Cornfield chapter," we have called this,
for convenience, because it begins with
the account of Christ and the disciples
going through the cornfields and rubbing
out the grain between their hands as they
went. There is corn in this field for you
if you will take it, only we must thresh it
for ourselves. Hand-threshed wheat
tastes the best.

"Why beholdest thou the mote?" not
catching a glimpse of it, but looking at it
intently, i. e., criticism. Be careful how
you use your eyes. "Judge not that ye be
not judged." The example of the Pharisee
probably suggests this admonition.

The word "perceive" means to take
account of. It suggests a humble self-
examination. "He that is without sin among
you, let him first cast a stone." Christ
uses here in the mote and the beam a
strong figure of speech. To think oneself
able to prescribe as an oculist for others
when your own eye is wholly unexamin-
ed, has, as it were, a stick of timber in
it seems utterly foolish. There is just a
touch of ridicule here and some humor.

Illustrations.

The Sermon on the Mount, if rightly ob-
served, the Man of the mount kept close
in the midst, would settle all disputes.
There is "one Mediator," and but one.
One for all the world and for all earth's
differences and disaffections. His name
is Christ. Arbitration is good, but media-
tion is better. Arbitration is a dispute
with things, mediation with persons; ar-
bitration quiets disputes, mediation unites
disputants. The strike is not going to
settle our industrial troubles. It is at the
best but a method of protest and in its
ordinary form nothing better than a mode
of retaliation. Reprisals suggest reprisals.
They do not use for peace. Neither
does counter-organization help the matter
much. It is but a menace for temporary
restraint. We can expect no happiness in
the family circle while members of the
family hold cocked pistols at each other's
heads. The man of peace must intervene
and bring warring factors into one, mak-
ing them do as their interests indicate.
The beam of selfishness must be cast out
of the eye both of labor and capital, and
each be made to look upon the things of
another. Mutual concession and consid-
eration is the solvent of all social diffi-
culties. He is the "one Mediator" who
said, for the staying of all strife foreign
and domestic, "Whatever ye would that
men should do to you, do ye even so to
them." Christ is the Man of love. As
such he comes to bring a new principle in-
to the world, and by that sign to conquer.
This morning for our before-breakfast
reading we pressed our way through the
second epistle of St. John. It made no
impression on us, save a something
strongly and fervently written. It had
been passed that way several times be-
fore. This will not do, we said, and we
went back to read more thoughtfully.
Then the richness of the word began to
reveal itself. It is an epistle not simply
of "truth," though that seems to be the
principal word, but of love. It links the
two, and makes them as it were to catch
step together. John is writing to a
household of believers that seem to have
been great for the truth, but are not
speaking or holding that truth in love. The
two must go together, he says, and he
bath not: "the doctrine of Christ,
which is love, hath not God" (the truth).
Let the Jews observe. Let us all be ad-
monished, and so keep the Heavenly Fa-
ther in the midst by holding the Christ in
the heart.

The hatefulness thing in this universe is
selfishness. The deadliest thing is self-
ishness. "To be carnally-minded (to
mind the things of self) is death," and
since "that which is born of the flesh is
flesh," just to go on in the ways of flesh
and self, "looking out," as they say, "for
number one," is a process of moral suicide,
and it means death. Get up out of this,
unto Christ's high thinking. Get up into
the high uplands of Christian living.
Stand fast therefore in the liberty
wherewith Christ has made us free. O Al-
lah, brother, the air is better up here. Let us
stay.

Next Lesson—"The Great Helper."

Luke 7: 2-16.

Never Without Help.

We are never without help. We have
no right to say of any kind of work, it
is too hard for me to do, or of any sor-
row, it is too hard for me to bear, or of
any sinful habit, it is too hard for me
to overcome.—Elizabeth Charles.

Postal Cards.

An idea of the number of postal cards
used in the United States may be gleaned
from the official announcement that
it takes 921 tons of paper a year to
make them.

An Important Part.

To find life full of good opportunity
in the little kindnesses, daily unrecor-
ded acts, and to fulfill these in love, is
an important part of the true blessed-
ness of life that goes far toward writ-
ing in our hearts that each day is the
best day of the year.

Lake Michigan's Depth.

The deepest place ever measured in
Lake Michigan showed a depth of 370
feet, or about one-sixth of a mile. The
mean depth is 325 feet, or one-sixteenth
of a mile.



Ventilation of Sleeping Rooms.

The proper arrangement of draughts
for the ventilation of sleeping rooms
has perplexed all. One thing, however,
is certain. It has been proved, by ac-
tual experiment, that a layer of air
lies against walls, which is subject to
very little movement, even when there
is a strong circulation in the middle of
the room. It is therefore important
that a bed should not be placed close to
the wall. If kept there during the day-
time, it should be moved, at least, sev-
eral inches out into the room at night.
Alcoves and curtains should be avoid-
ed. In an alcove enclosed on three
sides a lake of air forms, which may be
compared to the stagnant pools often
observed along the margins of rivers.
A few yards away a rushing tide may
be moving swiftly along, but these
stagnant pools are unrefreshed by the cur-
rent. While placing the bed, especial-
ly the head of it, where it will be shielded
from the strongest draught, there
should still be enough motion in the air
in that vicinity to ensure fresh
supplies constantly throughout the
night. The prevailing lack of appet-
ite for breakfast, as well as many
cases of anaemia and worse diseases,
are due to the breathing over and over
again of the same air in restricted bed-
rooms, where beds are too often placed
in alcoves or are shielded by curtains,
which are far too seldom shaken out in
the fresh air.

Don'ts for Housewives.

Don't let vinegar weaken on your
pickles, and don't let it eat them up.
Don't let cheese mold—throw it out if
you cannot use it up when fresh.
Don't let bread grow musty—make it
up before it grows past using into pud-
dings and bread cakes.
Don't throw out a bag of stale soft
crackers; put them in a big shallow
pan and let them get crisp again in a
moderate oven.
Don't put your clothes on the line
and leave them to the mercy of the
winds.

Don't dig with one side of your broom

until it looks friskish or use your best
broom to scrub with.
Don't kill yourself washing when a
little washing powder or ammonia will
help you so willingly.
Don't use napkins or tablecloths to
wipe dishes with—don't.
Don't let the ashes choke up your
grate, and so burn it out.
Don't keep up a big fire in the range
when you've no need of it.

Hot Water a Good Remedy.

"In such weather as we have been
having lately," said a physician, "ev-
erybody is more or less likely to take
a cold in the chest that will soon reach
the lungs if not given attention. It
usually makes its presence known by a
constricted sensation just under the
breast bone, where the flesh is thinnest.
When a person experiences this feeling
he can rest assured he can procure al-
most instant relief by drinking a cup
of water as hot as he can bear to take
in the mouth and to swallow. There is
no better medicine in the world to ar-
rest the progress of a cold than hot
water, and, besides its effect upon the
stomach and the system generally, is
beneficial in the highest degree. And
in sore throat the same remedy will be
found almost a specific."

Roman Meat Pudding.

Mince meat of cold veal, chicken,
mutton or beef; take a cup of good
stock, nicely flavored, one egg, some
lemon or tomato sauce, a little vermi-
celi or broad crumbs, pepper and salt;
mix all together and season with a
suspension of onion and parsley. Line
a meat mold or basin with some mac-
aroni, previously boiled quite tender,
fill the basin with the mince meat,
steam for half an hour. Turn out of
the basin and serve with a white
sauce.

Fried Oysters.

Select

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1896.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

England doesn't want the earth—only the spots where the gold crops out.—Cin. Tribune.

England should get in her work now. A Republican President will twist her neck, not her tail.—Wichita Eagle.

If the one-eyed Senator from South Carolina was a mailman or a canvasser, he would be in Cleveland's game back within a week.

"Where is he?" inquires a New York Democratic organ. The directions are plain. Go straight ahead, and you can't miss it.—Kansas City Journal.

Our coast cities are not defended by great fortresses, but the nation that sends a shell whistling into one of them will pay a billion or two for the whistle.—Globe Dem.

A good many prominent Democrats seem to be worrying for fear the mantle of President Cleveland will fall on them when they are not looking.—New York Press.

The democratic party is confronted by the ugly fact that it can not nominate a Northern man for President this year, without taking him from a Republican state.—Globe Dem.

The New York Evening Post is raging and gnashing its teeth, because the English papers are admitting that possibly the United States may be right on the Venezuela question.

As for the rumor that Spain is about to sell Cuba to Great Britain, it is sufficient to say, that the goods can never be delivered without the consent of the United States.—Globe Democrat.

In attempting, to "capture the markets of the world," the Democratic tariff tinkers apparently overlooked the fact, that the United States is a part of the world.—New York Press.

It is a significant fact that all of the predictions with regard to the prices that are likely to be offered for the new bonds put them above the figure at which the Morgan syndicate was preparing to gobble them.—Globe Democrat.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

The czar of Russia and a future king of England are the sons of two sisters, but this will not count for much when the world has just witnessed the spectacle of a young emperor shaking his sabre at his grandmother.—Globe Dem.

A Chicago newspaper asks why the Democratic national convention should be held anywhere else than in that city. The editor would have been nearer the mark if he had asked why the Democratic national convention should be held anywhere.—Philadelphia Enquirer.

The mullet law of Iowa seems to be working very well as a temperance measure. During the first year of its operation, Governor Jackson says, the number of places in which liquors were sold, decreased 30 per cent, and the amount of revenue derived from it was \$1,156,317.

The Wilson woolen tariff alone has cost this country in the first eleven months of 1895 exactly \$38,428,577. How long can a country stand such a shrinkage of the home market? How long can a nation that is paying out \$11,000,000 more a month than it is taking in, sustain its credit?—New York Press.

What a lot of political wrecks will be turned loose on the country, when the present administration goes out of business next year. It cost the country a good deal of money to find out the utter incompetency of these much-vaunted Democratic statesmen, but the lesson is, after all, a valuable one.—N. Y. Press.

There is not a single political issue, present or prospective, which can not and will not be settled within the lines of existing parties. No new party representing a single issue can possibly succeed, for this is a time when there is more than one important issue on which party lines are clearly drawn. The fight is still between the old parties, and by them it will be fought out to the end. Third parties, so called, are simply disturbing, not deciding factors.—Detroit Journal.

Come to think, it was a trifle presumptuous for the German Emperor to start in on the tail of the British lion, which is the specially reserved plaything of the American eagle.—New York Recorder.

Massachusetts people to the number of 1,300,000 have in the savings banks of the state the neat sum of \$40,000,000, or an average of \$1000 for each family. As the deposits are increasing more rapidly than ever since 1875, the thrift of Massachusetts may be pronounced satisfactory.—Globe Dem.

If at the end of every thirty days a business man had to borrow money to meet his current expenses, his credit would soon be gone, and he would soon lose the confidence of his associates. That is just the condition of the present administration. New bonds are issued, and the national debt increased. The people will call a halt next November.

Sales of wool in three principal markets of the United States during the last week have amounted to 5,018,300 pounds, of which 2,445,000 were domestic, and 2,573,300 foreign wool. This shows the foreigner is capturing the American market under free trade. But the Democrats declared that they would "capture the markets of the world."—Albany Journal.

A Paris Journal threatens, that if the United States insists on the Monroe doctrine, all European countries will close their ports to American commerce. The trouble with this threat is that the United States could stand that sort of thing twice as well as Europe. There is no danger that European countries will punish themselves a great deal in order to punish this country a little.—Kansas City Journal.

The February St. Nicholas opens with a little poem by Charles Lee, based upon a true incident in the life of Washington. Recently much has been heard of the Gibson Girl and Christine Terhune Herrick gives an interesting glimpse of "The Gibson Boy." Frank Welles Calkins has an exciting story of a buffalo hunt with the Indians at the Western frontier. It is called "Hemmed in with the Chief," and describes the narrow escape of the hunters from a stampede of the buffalos. "Holly and the Railroad Signals," by Arthur Hale, is an account of the method of railroad signaling through the block system, by which travel has been robbed of much of its danger. Undoubtedly the most important feature of the number is the final selection of letters written from Samoa by Robert Louis Stevenson to his ward, Austin Strong. "Sinbad, Smith & Co.," according to Albert Stearns, enter upon their strange partnership, and start out upon their travels. Among the poems are a characteristic verse by Oliver Herford, "The Untutored Giraffe," and "The Tower Playmates," by Anna Robeson Brown, an incident in the captivity of the little princess, who were done to death by King Richard.

The Democratic campaigners are making figures to show that during the first sixteen months of the Wilson tariff law, which ended in December, the importations exceeded the importations during the last sixteen months of the McKinley tariff law by \$107,000,000. We do not dispute the figures. It is just what the Republicans claimed a revenue tariff would do. Every dollar worth of imported articles, that could have been manufactured in the country, was just one dollar less work for American labor. In addition to this, the tariff that was to produce revenue has failed to produce. The receipts of the government for the first sixteen months of the Wilson law were \$30,000,000 less than the receipts for the last sixteen months of the McKinley law. This simply amplifies the stupidity of the democratic legislation.—Cheb. Tribune.

In the February CENTURY there are two short stories, "Perdita's Candle," by Martha Young, a new writer, and "How the Kid won his Medal," by Thomas H. Wilson of the U. S. Army, author of "The Trumpeter of the Troop." There are also three short stories or sketches by the French painter Vilbert with three of his famous pictures, "The Convent under Arms," "The Wonderful Sauce," and "The Night School." The other fiction of the number is the third part of Hopkinson Smith's story of the labor union, "Tom Grogan," and the fourth part of Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel "Sir George Tressady," in which much attention is given to Marcella, both before and after her marriage to Lord Maxwell. The scene then changes from London to Perth, the country place of the Tressady's, and there is a powerful and pathetic scene between Tressady and an old woman of the collier class, from whom Tressady gets new ideas about the miners. The reappearance of Lady Tressady at the close of this instalment promises an interesting scene in March.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1896.

Senator Tillman of South Carolina, was a little bit slow in bringing his pitfork into action, but he got it unlimbered this week and for more than an hour he jabbed it into Mr. Cleveland, the Rothchilds, and other goldbugs, and the democratic party, as energetically as the aver ge hired man would into a pile of hay while the boss was in sight. He referred to Mr. Cleveland in such endearing terms as "the bullheaded and self-idolotrous man who holds the reins of power," traitor to and destroyer of the democratic party, and said snerlingly to the democratic side of the Senate: "How many of you, men grown old and gray in the service of the party and of the nation, men who were its trusted leaders before Cleveland was heard of, how many, I say, have been called into his councils? If any speak, I shall be glad to hear them. Where has this man sunk his personality? Whom has he consulted? Whose advice has he recognized? None but that of the bootlicks and sycophants who have crawled on their knees for the crumbs of patronage, and betrayed their constituents for the offices in his gift. In the entire history of this country the high office of President has never been so prostituted, and never has the appointing power been so abused. Claiming to be the apostle of civil service reform, he has debauched the civil service by making appointments only of those whose sponsors would surrender their manhood, and with bated breath walk with submissive head in his presence." There was a whole lot more about "this besotted tyrant," whose conscience has become debauched, who ought to be impeached, etc., but space forbids its reproduction. He wound up by abusing the Supreme Court for its income tax decision, and predicting a war between the poor and the rich, unless his remedies are adopted for all the diseases the body politic is afflicted with.

The Senate committee on Foreign Relations has reported a long resolution setting forth the condition of affairs in Cuba, the damage to our commercial interests, and requesting the President to use his good offices with Spain to get that nation to recognize the Cubans as belligerents. Senator Cameron presented a minority report requesting Spain to recognize the independence of Cuba.

Hon. John M. Thurston, Nebraska's new Senator, made a speech this week in favor of the Monroe doctrine resolution, which attracted much more attention, than is usually accorded to anything said by a new member of the Senate, and which was alike creditable to himself, his state and to the republican party of which he has long been a honored member. He took especial pains to show the fallacy of the position taken by Senator Wootcut, of Colorado, in his speech opposing the resolution. Speaking of England's attempt to scare us into abandoning the Monroe doctrine, by putting the financial screws upon us, he said: "We solemnly advise them that our foreign policy is not a matter of exchange or barter, and no financial panic can ever induce us for a single moment to lower the standard of our national honor." He closed his speech with the following words, which any American might justly feel proud of having uttered: "Sir, believing that the honor of my country is involved, that the hour calls for the highest expression of loyalty and patriotism, calmly confident of the verdict of posterity, reverently calling God to witness the sincerity of my purpose, I shall vote for the resolution reported by the committee on Foreign Relations. I shall vote for it not as an affront to any other nation, but to uphold the dignity of my own. I shall vote for it in this time of profound tranquillity, convinced that peace with honor can be preserved; but, Sir, I would vote for it just as surely, were we already standing in the shadow of declared war. I would vote for it, were the navies of all Europe thundering at our harbors. I would vote for it, were the shells of British battleships bursting above the dome of the nation's capitol. I would vote for it and would maintain it, at all hazards, and at any cost, with the last dollar, with the last man; yet, though it might prestage the coming of a mighty conflict, the conclusion of which should leave me without a son, as the last great contest left me without a sire."

The pendulum which regulates the principles professed by Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, has now swung back to the side of silver. The silver men, who read the newspapers, must when reading about his speech, this week, in favor of silver, recall the part he took as chairman of the Senate committee on finance, at the extra session of Congress, called by President Cleveland to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law, as well as the reports at present current of the support of Senator Voorhees having been secured for Mr. Cleveland's repeal bill through

For Colds And Coughs

"Early in the Winter, I took a severe cold which developed into an obstinate, hacking cough, which troubled me for nine weeks, in spite of medical aid."

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

being recommended me, I began to take it, and inside of 24 hours I was relieved. That one bottle cured me, and I cannot speak too highly of its excellence. Mrs. E. E. Boscia, Eaton, Ohio.

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

VALENTINES, Valentines!

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF COMIC, SERIO COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL VALENTINES

Consisting of LACE AND CELLULOID NOVELTIES of every description, at Fournier's Drug Store.

LUCIEN FOURNIER, Proprietor.

deal involving certain government patronage.

It is semi-officially stated that Mr. Cleveland has almost, but not quite made up his mind to send a special message to Congress, refusing to obey the request of Congress that the concurrent resolution, adopted last week by the Senate, and this week by the House, expressing sympathy for the Armenians, and requesting those European powers, which have a treaty right to do so, to protect the Armenians from Turkish brutality, be officially forwarded to the nations named. If he does, look out for a lively time in Congress.

The Senate has passed the free coinage substitute for the home bond bill, and every body seems glad that it is out of the way.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

Marvelous Results. From a letter written by Rev. J. C. Gaudman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at River Junction she was brought down with pneumonia, succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free, at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Sir Charles Dilke said in Paris the other day that soon or late all of North and South America is destined to become a part of the United States Canada included, and that this will be in obedience to natural relations. The United States is not anxious to hurry the process. Americans have an aversion for acquiring more territory by covert means. This feeling belongs to the national character, and shows that the American's English blood has been considerably modified.—Globe Dem.

Electric Bitters. Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic, and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, indigestion, constipation and dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c and \$1 per bottle, at L. Fournier's Drugstore.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by John P. Olson, dated October 1st A. D. 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1887, in favor of the mortgagee, on which mortgage there is due to be paid at the date of this notice the sum of two hundred and seventy-four dollars and sixteen cents, and an attorney's fee of twenty dollars provided for in said mortgage, and a sale or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the amount secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

NOTICE is hereby given, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday the eleventh day of April, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, that being the place where the Circuit Court for Crawford County is holden, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with eight per cent interest and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of twenty dollars provided for therein the premises are described as follows: Lots seven (7) and eight (8), Block nineteen (19) of the village of Grayling, according to the record plat thereof.

NELSON P. OLSON, Mortgagee.

O. PALMER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated January 18th 1896. Jan 16-18w

Will Carleton's

NEWSPAPER-MAGAZINE.

Poems and Sketches by him in Every Number.

BEST OF ADDITIONAL LITERATURE.

Only Fifty Cents a Year.

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ADDRESS: EVERYWHERE PUBLISHING CO., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Notice of Commissioners on Claims

State of Michigan, County of Crawford, s. s.

Probate Court for said County.

Estate of Henry Hill, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said county, Commissioner on claims in the estate of said Henry Hill, deceased, and three months from the 10th day of January, A. D. 1896 having been allowed by said Judge of Probate as additional time for the receipt of claims against said estate, in which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment.

Notice is hereby given, that we will meet on the twenty-fourth day of February, A. D. 1896, and on the sixth day of April, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock of each day, at the office of Geo. L. Alexander, in the village of Grayling in said county, to receive and examine such claims.

Dated January 23rd 1896.

WILLIAM C. SALLING, SAMUEL HENNINGSTED, Commissioners.

Jan 23-18w

Mortgage Foreclosure.

WHEREAS default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date the 14th day of October, A. D. 1884, and executed by George F. Owen, and Ellen Owen, his wife, of Crawford County, in the State of Michigan, to William Corning, of Rochester, New York, and recorded on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1884, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, in favor of the mortgagee, on pages 476 and 477 in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan.

AND WHEREAS the amount claimed to be due on principal, interest and expenses at the date of this notice is the sum of \$43,608, and no proceedings at law or in equity have been instituted to recover the same, or any part thereof, therefore notice is hereby given, that on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, standard time, in the village of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, that being the place where the Circuit Court for the county of Crawford is held, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient portion thereof to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with costs, charges and expenses allowed by law, including an attorney's fee of \$15.00, namely all that certain piece or parcel of land in the county of Crawford, and State of Michigan, described as follows: To wit: The South half of the North West quarter of Section thirty-two (32) in Township twenty-five (25) North of Range two (2) West, containing eighty (80) acres more or less.

Dated Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 23rd 1895.

JNO. A. MCKAY, EDWARD CORNING, Attorney for Executors, Executor.

Saginaw, Mich. ANNA CORNING, of the estate of Wm. Corning, deceased.

nov 14-18w

Mortgage Foreclosure.

WHEREAS default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date the 19th day of May, A. D. 1884, and executed by Francis P. Crego and Laura Crego, his wife, of Crawford County, in the State of Michigan, to William Corning, of Rochester, New York, and recorded on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1884, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in favor of the mortgagee, on pages 414 and 415 in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan.

AND WHEREAS the amount claimed to be due on principal and interest at the date of this notice is the sum of \$275.00, and no proceedings at law or in equity have been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof, therefore notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1896, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, standard time, at the Court House in the city of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, that being the place where the Circuit Court for the county of Crawford is held, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient portion thereof, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with interest and the costs, charges and expenses allowed by law, including an attorney's fee of \$15.00, namely all that certain piece or parcel of land in the county of Crawford, and State of Michigan, described as follows: To-wit: The North half of the North West Quarter of Section twenty-two (22) in Township twenty-five (25) North of Range four (4) West, containing eighty (80) acres of land, more or less, according to the government survey thereof.

Dated Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 23rd 1895.

JNO. A. MCKAY, EDWARD CORNING, Attorney for Executors, Executor.

Saginaw, Mich. ANNA CORNING, of the estate of Wm. Corning, deceased.

nov 14-18w

GOOD TIMES ARE COMING!

Good times are coming and the Sun of Prosperity is commencing to shine. It is therefore to your benefit to purchase at the present time, before the raise in prices. We are pleased to say that we are, as ever before, "THE LEADERS" in everything that pertains to our stock. Our

GROCERY STOCK is the finest and best selected in Northern Michigan.

OUR DRY GOODS STOCK is New, Tasty and Complete. Our

HARDWARE & CROCKERY STOCK may well be pronounced perfection.

Come and examine our Stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as you will find that it means

DOLLARS INTO YOUR POCKETS, to buy of us. We are always ready to show our Goods and convince you.

Please look up our Locals as it will certainly benefit you.

SALLING, HANSON & CO., DEALERS IN LOGS, LUMBER AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

WE CLAIM EVERYTHING "IN SIGHT." IT IS EASY TO SEE ON THE

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OIL BURNER TAKES THE PLACE OF DANGEROUS GASOLINE. GOES IN ANY STOVE. NO SMOKE, DIRT OR NOISE. CHEAPER THAN WOOD OR COAL. WANT AGENTS on salary or commission. Send for Catalogue of Prices and Terms. NATIONAL OIL BURNER CO. 692 CEDAR AVE. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Your Face

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by Christian Grolnick and Augusta Grolnick, his wife, of Detroit, Mich., to Gottfried Buchholz, and Louis Buchholz, his wife, of South Branch, Michigan, bearing date the nineteenth day of April, A. D. 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, in Liber P of mortgages, on pages 4 and 5, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1888, and whereas the interest due on said mortgage, has been unpaid and remaining unpaid for the period of 90 days and upwards after maturity, for which default the power of election specified in said mortgage, has become operative, the said Gottfried Buchholz and Louis Buchholz, by virtue of the right given them by said mortgage, have duly declared and hereby make the whole principal sum of the mortgage and the interest secured therein now due and payable, whereby the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and whereas by reason of said default, there is now due and unpaid at the date of this notice, upon said mortgage and the note accompanying the same, the principal and interest, the sum of four hundred and forty-four dollars and fifty-eight cents (\$444.58), and whereas no suit or proceedings either at law or in equity have been taken to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statute of the State of Michigan, in such cases made and provided, the undersigned will sell at public auction or venue to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the thirty-first day of March, A. D. 1896, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, standard time, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, Michigan, that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the county of Crawford is held, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the debt, with the interest, cost and expenses of said sale, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, as provided for in said mortgage, and allowed by law, said premises being described as follows: To-wit: The Southwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter, and the Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter, and the Northeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Section thirty and thirty-one (30 & 31) Township twenty-five (25) North of Range two (2) West, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereof.

Dated Detroit, December 26th, 1895.

GOTTFRIED BUCHHOLZ, LOUISA BUCHHOLZ, Mortgagees.

HENRY WUNSCH, Attorney for Mortgagees.

Jan 24-18w

White Sewing Machine

EQUIPPED WITH ITS NEW PINCH TENSION, TENSION INDICATOR

AUTOMATIC TENSION RELEASER.

The most complete and useful device ever added to any sewing machine.

The WHITE is

Durably and Handsomely Built,

Of Fine Finish and Perfect Adjustment,

Sews ALL Sewable Articles,

And will serve and please you up to the full limit of your expectations.

ACTIVE DEALERS WANTED in unoccupied territory. Liberal terms, Address,

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO., CLEVELAND, O.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR
THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1896.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Watch the date, February 13th.

At the Presbyterian Church, February 13th.

Don't fail to read S. H. & Co's new advertisement.

F. F. Hecall, of Blaine, was in town last Thursday.

B. F. Sherman, of Maple Forest, was in town, last Friday.

For California fruit, of all kinds go to C. Wright's restaurant.

Get a Pattern Sheet free, at Rosenthal's.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

L. Jensen, of Bagley, was in town one day last week.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for School Books.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

C. Howse, of Maple Forest, was in town last Friday.

Dry Jack Pine, at C. N. Goulet's, for 85c per cord.

Watch the date, February 13th.

Go to Fournier's for Tablets, Pens, Pencils, Slates, School Bags, etc.

J. Niederer, Supervisor of Blaine, was in town last Friday.

For Harness or quick repairs, go to M. F. Merrill's Harness shop.

H. Funck, of South Branch, was in town, last Friday.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges go to C. Wright's restaurant.

Under Sheriff Atherholt is on the street again, after ten days illness.

O. Palmer offers a good young work team, medium weight, for sale cheap.

Get a Pattern Sheet free, at Rosenthal's.

Hon. A. A. Smith returned to Hillsdale, Tuesday.

For a good fresh 4 year old cow, cheap, call on Phil. Mosher.

Township Treasurer, Stephan, of Grove, was in town last Thursday.

Wm. Sherman, and wife, of Maple Forest, were in town last Thursday.

Supervisor Head, of South Branch, was in town yesterday.

Watch the date, February 13th.

Mrs. Cope was called to Indian River Monday, by the illness of a niece.

Selling, Hanson & Co. offer the greatest bargains in Ladies Shoes ever heard of.

Mrs. Thomas Oliver and two sons returned from Illinois, last Wednesday.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

Ed. Sherman, of Maple Forest, was in town, last Friday, much improved in health.

All Groceries put down to a low price, at C. N. Goulet's. Come and see.

Miss Maude Robinson made Miss Lena McKinley, of Gaylord, a visit, last week.

FOR SALE—A Farm Wagon and double Harness. Enquire of Lars Mortenson.

Mrs. Mack Taylor, and Mrs. Levi Clement, went to Detroit, Tuesday, on a shopping excursion.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

F. R. Deckrow has finished his pine contract, and is now putting in hardwood, in Maple Forest.

Regular meeting of Marvin Relief Corps, next Saturday afternoon, (the 8th,) at the usual hour.

Selling, Hanson & Co's delivery team is in fine condition, because they get Pratt's Food.

A. J. Love began cutting ice last Monday. It is only ten inches thick, and not very solid at that.

Henry Bates has bought two lumber teams of Smith, Son & Beatty, and started a camp near Roscommon.

Mr. and Mrs. Gifford, of Roscommon, are visiting with their daughter, Mrs. Merrill, this week.

They just suit me, is the verdict of all who drink Claggett's Teas. Best 25, 35 and 50 cent Teas in the city.

S. H. & Co. are bound to close out their stock of Shoes. Secure a pair before it is too late.

Jay Allen went to West Branch, Saturday, and returned Tuesday, on the Cannon Ball.

Oscar Johnson was in town, the first of the week. He will drive the Manistee again this year.

Miss Minnie Adeline Warren, and Arthur L. McCormick, at the Presbyterian Church, Feb. 13th.

Agrou Rosenthal started for New York City, last Friday, for a visit with his father and other friends.

Arthur Cady is running the engine in the mill of the Michelson & Hanson Lumber Co., at Lewiston.

Rev. J. M. Warren entered on the second year of his pastorate, in Lewiston, last Sunday.

An old veteran from Cheboygan, named S. D. Hunt, died at Petoskey, from the cold and exposure, last Sunday.

Go to the restaurant of C. Wright where you will find a nice selection of Fresh Candies, Oranges, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Bulk Oysters, etc.

To keep your poultry in a thriving and healthy condition, feed them Pratt's Poultry Food. For sale at S. H. & Co's.

Many queries are made as what is likely to be the route selected for the proposed railroad from Lewiston to Alpena.—Atlanta Tribune.

Try a mixture of Claggett's Mandaling Java and Mocha Coffee. He mixes them and you drink them. It will do you good.

January was the finest of winter months ever experienced in Northern Michigan, according to the oldest inhabitant.

Prof. Hubbard, of Lewiston, did not take well as an Indian Doctor, and is now night watchman for the village.

Regular encampment of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 8th, at the usual hour.

A man, named Doane, was killed at Gaylord, last week, while passing between two cars that were being switched.

O. Mrs. B., why are so many people crowding into S. H. & Co's store? Because they are after a bargain in Shoes.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian church will meet at the residence of Mrs. Mosser, Friday afternoon, [to-morrow] the 7th.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, bread and Confectionery, go to C. Wright's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

Mrs. John Staley and daughter, Maude, started for Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, Tuesday for a two months visit with friends at the old home.

The Ladies Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will meet to-morrow afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. M. E. Hanson.

Gentlemen and Boys should not go without the comfort of a good warm cap, when they are almost given away at S. H. & Co's.

Messrs N. and J. Michelson were called to Green Bay, Wis., last week, on account of the death of their brother.

Miss Ivy Francis closed a very pleasant term of school in Cheney, last week, and has resumed her place as a student in the high school here.

Mrs. Thomas Wakeley, of Grove, is entertaining a sister from Monroe county who came up last week, on account of sickness in the family here.

The shoes on special sale are worth from \$3.00 to \$5.00; they are yours at \$2.00 per pair. S. H. & Co.

C. Howse, who occupied the Bell farm, in Maple Forest, was burned out last week, Monday, the house catching fire from a stove pipe in the roof. Nearly everything was saved.

Hall's Hair Renewer contains the natural food and color matter for the hair, and medicinal herbs for the scalp, curing grayness, baldness, dandruff and scalp sores.

Have you ever tried Pratt's Poultry Food for your chickens? If not it will pay you to do so. Get a package at S. H. & Co's.

I wish to thank the neighbors and friends, for their kind assistance, during the long sickness and the death of my husband.

ELIZABETH S. WILSON, Center Plains.

MARRIED—At the parsonage, last Saturday evening, the 1st, by Rev. R. L. Cope, Mr. John Gregory, and Miss Kittle McKann, all of Grayling. The attendants were Adland Never, and Miss Mary Hentz.

Gold Medal Flour is made of the best Minnesota Spring Wheat, it has therefore no superior in the world. S. H. & Co. sell it.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. Church will give a New England Supper the last week in February. All who attend will be expected to tell a story (fish or hunting) or sing a song.

A copy of the Lewiston JOURNAL was found in the pocket of a dead man, and now the editor declares that in such cases it is a passport to "the realms of the blest." Subscribers who pay in advance, we suppose, are also guaranteed admittance.

BORN—Sunday, Feb. 2d, to Mr. and Mrs. Gust Rolandt, a daughter.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. Church realized about \$41.80 from their Birthday Social, last Friday evening. The entertainment was also pronounced a success by all who attended.

Garland Stoves and Ranges are the best in the land, good heaters and fuel saving. S. H. & Co. are the sole agents.

Bro. Pinkerton, of the Lewiston JOURNAL, hates oppression and loves justice, therefore when he saw a man shaking another up lively in the snow, near the Grayling House, he promptly interfered, but stopped as suddenly when he learned that he was monkeying with an officer in the discharge of his duty.

Veterinary Surgeons will not be comforted, because Pratt's Food keeps their patients, horses and cattle, in too good health. For sale at S. H. & Co's.

The banner loads of logs in this region, we think, were hauled by the teams of the Michelson & Hanson Lumber Co. One load, which was hauled 24 miles consisted of 28 logs, 34 feet long, scaling 12,415 feet. Another load was made up of 36 short logs, and scaled 8,745 feet.—Lewiston Journal.

Demorest's Diamonds, won by Miss Minnie Adeline Warren, Michigan's representative. Minnie Warren was entitled to the medal, and amid great applause the young Miss was escorted to the front of the platform. Miss Warren has a clear and musical voice, and her gestures are graceful. She took the house by storm.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Selling Hanson & Co. can furnish you with Suits and Overcoats, made to your order, for less money than you pay for already made clothing of equal quality. Come and inspect our samples and prices.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian church have secured the date, February 13th, for Miss Adeline Warren and Arthur L. McCormick, and our citizens are promised the greatest literary treat ever given here. As a Shakespearean reader Miss Warren is preeminently successful, and Mr. McCormick is an original and powerful impersonator.

Lewis McCallum was discharged from jail Saturday, having served the sentence imposed for assault and battery on Thomas Dally, and was immediately arrested on the charge of assault and battery on the complaint of Mr. Rich. He plead guilty, and was sentenced by Justice McElroy to pay a fine of \$15.00 and cost, or sixty days in jail.

Every housekeeper should try "Gold Medal Flour," made of the best Minnesota spring wheat, as it makes the lightest and most delicious bread ever produced.

Once you buy it, You never deny it. Selling, Hanson & Co. sell it.

To-day is the sixtieth birthday of "ye local," and we start in on it with greater strength, excepting lung power, than we did on our first. Should any of our friends feel disposed to congratulate us for being so ancient, the latch-string will remain on the outside from 7 to 11, this evening, and they will be cordially received.

Local Items—Roscommon News.

No money is the cry of all.

Lawyer Wright, of Grayling, was in the village Thursday.

E. A. Newman was in the village during the week.

Members of C. E. Society organized a society at Jack Pine and report having a good time.

W. D. Belden, of Luzerne, found his sheep, which had strayed away, in the Funch neighborhood.

J. M. Francis laid up with a sprained wrist, the result of an accident while working in the woods.

St. Helens reported to be haunted, and instead of being 30,000,000 feet in the lumberyard as heretofore, there is but 1,250,000 feet.

A. D. Wayne, of Roscommon, and Mrs. E. Manson of Pontiac, married.

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair,

DR.

PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING

POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant, 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist, WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

Mrs. Meadows has just received the sad news of the death of her mother, Mrs. E. B. Williams, of Owen Sound, Ont. She is prostrated with grief as the message came too late for her to attend the funeral.

Wood for Sale.

Until further notice I will sell: Dead Jack Pine 75 cts. Jack Pine, cut green, 85 cts. Green Beech and Maple 90 cts. Dry Tamarack \$1.00 Dry Beech and Maple \$1.25 feb6tf PHILLIP MOSHER.

The Crawford county board of supervisors have won the belt for time killers in this state. From January 6th to 9th, the first 3 days of the session, they did no business, except to introduce and carry 10 motions—two of these were to correct a clerical error in the date of meeting, and six were to adjourn. The other two were relative to superintendents of the poor, and the reading of claims, and these two motions cost \$31.50 each.—Det. Journal.—All of which was caused by the kicking democratic members.

Farm For Sale.

I have 40 acres of land near Worth, Arenac county, on which there is a good frame house. Land corners at a cross road, one quarter of a mile from rail road, and I will sell it on favorable conditions. Address Frank Gough, Lock Box 38, Grand Marais, Alger Co., Mich.

J. A. Ellis, D. D. S., the Dentist, who has been in Lewiston and vicinity, the last five months, will be here Tuesday, the 11th, to locate permanently, for the practice of his profession.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

Attend the Auction Sale of Books and Albums, at the Connor building, commencing Thursday, Feb. 6th.

BORN—Friday, January 31st, to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Homback, a daughter.

Farm for Sale.

I have 80 acres of fine farming land 14 miles from Frederic, for sale very cheap. 18 acres cleared; log house and good well of water. For further particulars enquire of A. E. NEWMAN, Jan23m3 Grayling, Mich.

Ithamer Haskins, a pioneer of Cheboygan County, residing near Mullett Lake, died last Saturday morning, about 9 o'clock, aged 88 years last December. The deceased was born in New York, enlisted in Co. I, 6th Ohio Infantry, Oct. 31st, 1862, was made Corporal, and was discharged for disability. He was buried Monday, from the Methodist church, by Ruddock Post No. 224, G. A. R., of which he was a honored member.

Rev. Taylor delivered a very impressive and appropriate discourse, mentioning the fact that the deceased had all the attributes of a true patriot, and fought for the Lord, country and home. The funeral was largely attended, and the remains were laid to rest in Pine Hill Cemetery.—Cheboygan Tribune.

Notice of Grade Examination.

A Grade Examination for those pupils completing the eight grade, will be held Feb. 28th and 29th, of which further notice will be given later.

Teachers, whose schools are in session, and who have pupils in that grade, will please inform me as to the number wishing to take the examination.

An examination will be held in Grayling, for the benefit of those pupils whose schools are not in session and others who may prefer writing it here.

FLOBA M. MARVIN,

School Commissioner.

The concert at the opera house last Friday was a fine one, and the excellent program was listened to by a large and appreciative audience. Those taking part, acquitted themselves in a manner that would have reflected creditably upon professionals. "The Happy Miller," as rendered by the Misses Shirreff, Hanson and Jones, was grand, and the voices of the singers and the music blended harmoniously. The solos by Miss McDonald, Miss Shirreff and Miss Hanson were well received and liberally applauded. Miss Inman was a host in herself and captured the audience by her inimitable rendition of the flirtation. The orchestra was also fine, and the music showed that not only were the performers masters of their instruments, but that they had not neglected their practice. As stated, the concert was a fine one, the only complaint being that it was too classic for the major portion of the audience. We hope they will repeat the pleasure in the near future. We did not learn the receipts, but understand that on account of the heavy expense attached, the promoters came out about even. LATER.—Since the above was in type, we learn that the concert netted the church \$15.35.—Ros. News.

GREAT

FEBRUARY CLEARING AND

SLAUGHTER SALE

OF OUR

ENTIRE STOCK

—XOF—

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS,

SHOES, RUBBERS,

—XAND—

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS!

Do not miss this Bonafide Sale.

Come to our store, and see for yourself, if prices do not tell. Come early.

JOE ROSENTHAL.

—THE ONLY—

One Price Clothing, Dry Goods and Shoe House.

ADVERTISEMENT OF FACTS.

BRITISH AND BOERS.

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE TALE OF BRITAIN'S AGGRESSION.

Something of the Brave and Spirited People Who Have Pluckily Resisted Invasion—A Nation of Frontiersmen and Sharpshooters.

South African Republic. The invasion by Dr. Jameson, the hero of the British South Africa Company, the Transvaal and the Boers, has been opened in the long story of British aggression and Boer resistance in South Africa. The Boers have an ineradicable hatred for the British and very justly.

The ancestors of the Boers settled the



ON MILITARY DUTY.

Cape country in 1850 and remained in undisturbed possession for more than a hundred years, until the colony was conquered by the English in the latter half of the last century. Even after the conquest, however, they remained until the arrival of British colonists in



A BOER FARMHOUSE.

great numbers from 1825 to 1830 began to crowd them too much, when, as one man, they abandoned their homes, loaded their wagons and marched into the interior. After several halts they finally settled in the Valley of the Orange River, a great stream which flows almost across the continent, and there founded a new state of their own. This movement of population took place between 1832 and 1835, and for a number of years they remained unmolested. Some difficulties arising between them and the English in regard to boundaries, an agreement was entered into in 1852 by which the independence of the Boer state was acknowledged. For twenty-four years this arrangement was continued in force, but in the meantime the English colonies had extended so as to encroach upon the territory of the Boers. The latter had by this time also increased and had peopled the country beyond the Vaal, known as the Transvaal, and finding the encroachments of the English a constant source of annoyance, most of the Boers moved across into the territory beyond.

They were not good colonizers in the sense of founding a strong and permanent state, while their occupation as herders and hunters brought them into conflict with the Zulus and other powerful and warlike tribes of natives, and as these made no distinction between white men, the English were easily drawn into a war with the aborigines, partly on account of the Boers, largely on their own. The Zulu war did as much for the Boers as for the English, and in virtue of this fact, at its conclusion the Boer country was formally taken into the British empire. Taking it in and keeping it in were, however, two entirely different operations, for the Boers had acquiesced in the affair with a mental reservation, and four years later broke into open revolt, defeated with great slaughter the forces sent against them, and compelled the negotiation of a new treaty, by which their country was to be under their own political control, although the suzerainty of the crown of Great Britain was acknowledged.

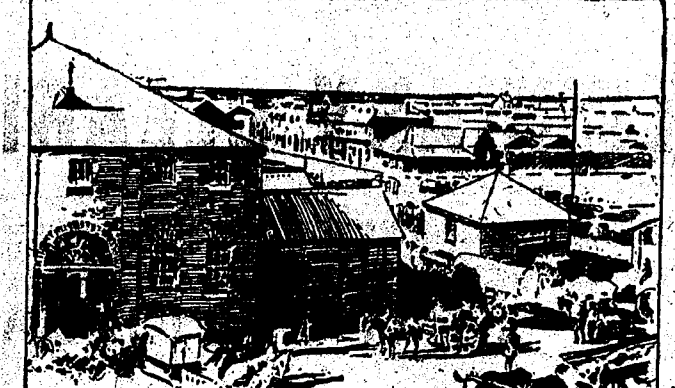
Officially their country is known as the South African Republic, and the right of participating in the political affairs of the country is restricted to the Dutch population. Right here



A BRITISH CAMP IN THE TRANSVAAL.

comes the rub. When the British burghers founded their state beyond the Vaal nobody dreamed that the country was good for anything but agriculture and grazing, but the discovery of gold and diamond mines in the English possessions set the pros-

pectors to nosing round elsewhere, and it was not long before some one located a claim within the limits of the South African Republic. Others followed, and in an incredibly short time, it was discovered that Transvaal was as rich in gold as any other part of South Africa, and twenty-one gold fields, covering altogether 1,600,000



MORNING MARKET SCENE IN JOHANNESBURG.

acres of Boer land, were soon located and in course of development.

But the Boers were cunning. Before a company could secure the right to work gold mines in the Transvaal it was compelled to make considerable concessions to the government, and no long time elapsed before the English residents who operated the mines discovered that they were paying the entire expense of carrying on the government while not having the slightest voice in its management. Naturally they felt aggrieved, and their discontent was fomented from Cape Town, the authorities there being anxious for the annexation of the Transvaal to the British dominions. The Jameson raid was evidently conceived at, if not planned by, the Cape authorities, and the result of that ill-fated movement is fresh in the memories of all.

The success of the Boers against Jameson was due to the same causes

one of the assailants crawled from shelter to shelter being the only marks for the British rifles, while all the time the puffs of smoke indicated the whereabouts of the assailants. On favorable ground they operate as dismounted cavalry, their horses being held in reserve in the rear; if defeated, to mount and scurry away is but the work of a moment, so that "infantry operating against them is at a serious, not to say fatal, disadvantage. The British army will have no easy task before it when it attempts the subjugation of the Transvaal, and it is altogether probable that the question will ultimately be deferred rather than solved by driving the whole Boer nation a little further into Africa and waiting until the growth of the British colonies renders a definite solution imperative.

In their home life the Boers are extremely primitive. They are frontiersmen, and occupy the country only in the sense that they live on it, hunt over it and pasture their herds on its grassy plains. As already intimated, they do not take kindly to agricultural pursuits, and although the highlands of South Africa contain some of the richest land in the world, it receives from them comparatively little attention. A Boer home in the South African Republic is as rude a shelter as the log hut of the American frontiersman. The climate is salubrious, and the heat of the summer and mildness of the winter combine to render elaborate houses unnecessary, so long as the rain is kept out, little more is needed; and the Boer, in his dimly lit hut, is as well contented as though in a palace. He has never had luxury and does not miss it, while most of the conveniences of civilization are to him unknown even by name. In his quickly built home, with plenty of native servants to do his work, and with horses and ostriches stalking about the premises, he drinks his home-made beer, smokes tobacco raised in his own patch and is happy. His only drawback to perfect contentment is the dread of English supremacy; his only hatred is of the Cape Colony authorities.

His long separation from his Holland home has not tended to modify his traits of character; to all intents and purposes he is just as much of a Dutch-



NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS' MESS OF THE CAPE MOUNTED RIFLES.

his constant occupations. The soil is not cultivated to any considerable extent, the Boers living the life of pioneers, trusting to their herds and the chase for subsistence. When such men are called together for military service they come for business, and make no dress parade of the occasion. There is no drill, only a rude discipline is observed, there is little pretense of conforming to the usages of warfare as carried on by civilized nations; the fighting is on the order of every man for himself. It is the Indian and frontier method over again, the method that has more than once proved the destruction of a British force; the method that brought about Braddock's defeat the method that annihilated a whole army during "the terrible march from Can-

man as though he filled a couple of acres of marsh land with spade and hoe, and had to run in the middle of a stormy night to work on the dikes. He speaks Dutch; it is the official language of the government and courts, and it alone is taught and used in the schools. The hated foreigners have established schools for their children, where English is taught, but every Boer regards these as political and social heresies and on no account are his children allowed to attend them. The railroad from Delagoa Bay to Pretoria he regards as a modern invention of the enemy and views it with especial suspicion, since by means of it troops may be brought from the coast to the interior in quite too short a time to suit his convenience.

His territory is nearly twice the size of Missouri, and the white population, including the foreigners, numbers about 120,000, while the natives still living within its limits are estimated at 600,000. There is no standing army, but in times of public danger every male citizen is required to go to the front, and so the republic can put in the field 87,000 sharpshooters, who collectively compose a very formidable force. The Dutch government has one advantage over every other; its wars cost nothing but the expenditure for arms and ammunition; otherwise its army is self-supporting, for every Boer brings his own provisions, and when they give out he sends home for more, so that the commissariat is a very small part of the military problem in Boer-land.

Strictly Polite.
A prince went to inspect a rare collection of books in a little town. The Mayor accompanied him. To his great amazement the prince discovered that all the books were placed on the shelves the wrong way about.
"What made you arrange them in that fashion?"
"I could not permit the volumes to turn their backs on your highness."
Love never loses by being tested.

MRS. MARION BUTLER.

Charming Wife of the Youngest United States Senator.

When Miss Florence Fulton, a daughter of one of the finest families in Virginia, met Marion Butler, that young man was a poor obscure fellow who was trying to support a large family of brothers and sisters by editing a country paper in North Carolina. At that time the aristocratic Miss Fulton little imagined she would one day be Mrs. Marion Butler. Butler saw and loved, and at once struck in boldly and told Florence exactly what was in his soul. She listened and loved him for his love of her. They became engaged and her people fought the match furiously. But she would not be galusaid, and so they were married. Before the honeymoon was over Butler ran for the United States Senate on the ticket of the Farmers' Alliance. He was elected. Mrs. Butler has the distinction of being the wife of the youngest member of the Senate. Her husband was elected not three years ago, and his election was the outcome of a notable fusion between the Populists and the Republicans. The fusionists divided the two Senatorships between them and carried the State. Butler was born in 1863, and was hence a Senator at the age of 31. Not since the days of Henry Clay has there been such a young graybeard in the Senate.



MRS. BUTLER.

He had just reached the constitutional age of 30 when he was elected. He and his wife live in a pretty house on Q street in Washington.

Ants on "Horseback."
It has long been known that several species of ants maintain and feed another sort of insects for the sake of the wax which they exude, and which the ants use as food. These ants are said, therefore, to keep cows. But it has only lately been discovered that there are ants which ride on the backs of others, and are thus the cavaliers of the insect world.

Not long ago a French explorer, M. Charles Meissen, in traveling through Siam, observed a species of small gray ants which were new to him. These ants were much engaged in traveling; they lived in damp places, and went in troops. To his surprise, he noticed among them from time to time an occasional ant which was much larger than the others, and moved at a much swifter rate; and each of these larger ants, Monsieur Meissen saw, always carried one of the gray ants on its back. This discovery led him to watch their movements closely.

He soon saw that while the main body of gray ants was always on foot, they were accompanied by at least one of their own sort mounted on one of these larger ants. He mounted and detached himself now and then from the line, rode rapidly to the head, came swiftly back to the rear, and seemed to be the commander of the expedition.

The explorer was satisfied, from his observation, that this species of ant employs a larger ant—possibly a drone of the same species, though he had no means of proving this—as we employ horses to ride upon; though scarcely more than one ant in each colony seems to be provided with a mount.

It is known that some ants maintain others in their service as servants or slaves. Certain warrior ants of South America confine their own physical efforts to raiding and plundering, while all the ordinary offices of life are performed for them by servants. The little gray ants of Siam appear to be a more industrious race, though they appreciate the convenience of having a "man on horseback" among them.

The Lion, the Keeper and the Tamer.
It is not often that a menagerie offers such a scene of keen excitement as was once witnessed during the stay of a wild beast show at Birmingham. The keeper had gone into the lion's cage to clean it, but had omitted to see that the sliding door which divided the cage into two compartments was securely closed. He had hardly begun his work when an old lion, hurrying itself against the door, forced it open and seized the man. The onlookers were powerless with consternation, but the lion-tamer happened to be about, and, with rare courage, at once entered the den. He stood a pistol loaded with blank cartridge in the brute's face, but to no purpose. Thereupon he belabored it with blows with the loaded butt of his whip. At first this shower of strokes only angered the lion into savage cries, but at last the tamer dealt it a blow between the eyes which stunned the animal for the moment, and during this short interval the tamer seized the poor keeper and succeeded in hauling him out of the cage.

A Divided Jury.
A man was on trial in Lake County recently on a charge of grand larceny. He was accused of stealing a hog. An old rancher whose interest in the case was due to the fact that he owned a big drove of hogs listened attentively to the impeachment of the jury and then left the court room with undisguised disgust.

"What's the matter, Sam?" inquired an attorney.
"That jury's got to disagree," he declared, emphatically.
"What makes you think so?"
"Think? I don't think nothing about it. I know it!"
"Well, then, how do you know it?"
"Why, they've got six hog men that raise hogs and four men that know has stole hogs on that jury, an' nobody ever know'd a hog raiser an' a hog thief as would agree on a hog case!"—San Francisco Post.

A Masterstroke of Surgery.
A very delicate piece of surgery was successfully performed last Friday

morning at the new French hospital by Dr. Oscar J. Mayer, assisted by Drs. J. H. Barbat, F. B. Carpenter, A. J. Villan, H. B. de Marville, George Gross and Lay Newman. The subject of the operation was Edouard Wuger, a native of Switzerland, who was injured in an elevator accident on April 23, 1894, in the wine cellar of the Pacific Union Club.

The operation performed by Dr. Mayer was the removal of the last dorsal and first lumbar vertebrae, in connection with their spinous processes. Wuger was suffering from a compression of the spinal cord, caused by the displacement of the vertebrae and vertebral arches, injuring the spinal nerve centers and causing paralysis of the lower extremities. By removing the compressing portions restoration of activity to those parts is restored. To obtain this result it was necessary to remove the vertebrae. The operation is considered one of the most delicate known to the profession, and the successful conclusion of Dr. Mayer's undertaking is hailed as a triumph, not only for Dr. Mayer, but for the profession in this city.

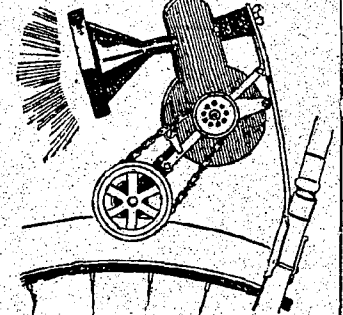
Some few years ago Sir William McKenzie, England's most eminent surgeon, performed an operation upon a patient similarly injured, whose life was despaired of, and though that operation was less delicate and hazardous than the one performed in this city, the circumstances of the case were all parts of the globe.—San Francisco Call.

PERFECT BICYCLE LAMP.

The Wheels Generate a Current Which Produces the Light.

The man who rides his bicycle at night and becomes acquainted with station-house lodgings because his light goes out may rejoice. An electrical expert has come to his aid and has invented a lamp that begins to burn the moment the cyclist gets astride his wheel and never stops shining until his feet rest again on terra firma. Whether he gets on or off with premeditation or hurriedly, the brilliant little disc keeps time to his movements. The cyclist himself furnishes his own light. The revolution of the wheel generates the electricity and its rays are thrown by a new form of reflector that is a twin patent with the lamp.

This double invention was designed by a French-American electrical expert, Ernest D'Almon, of New York, who patented it first in this country and afterward throughout the world. The apparatus weighs about a pound and a half. It is attached to the bicycle by a universal bracket that can be made to fit the fork of any machine. A little rubber wheel that lightly touches the outer or inner rim of the bicycle wheel communicates motion to a small metal wheel with ball-bearing mountings, and



THE LATEST LAMP.

this in turn drives the armature of the dynamo. The light is two-candle power, but its illuminating force is vastly magnified by a patent reflector that consists of a double parabola, the object of which is to effect a double focus.

A PUNSTER BIT.

A person who delighted in a pun, and could not forego the pleasure of one, though it might deprive him of a friend, was known to be a great epicure, and to consider a dish of wood cooks quite a luxury.

Some of his friends who had frequently smarted under his lash, perceiving his weak side, determined to let him feel the lex talionis.

Accordingly, they one evening introduced a stranger, who, in the course of conversation, mentioned the abundance of game in his neighborhood. This roused the punster's attention, and he inquired whether there were any woodcocks.

"Oh, plenty," replied the stranger; "they are brought in quantities every market day, and sold for a mere trifle a brace."

Such an opportunity was not to be lost, and the punster requested, as a particular favor, that the gentleman would send him a small hamper that he might regale himself and his friends.

The request was complied with, and the hamper arrived. His friends attended to see it opened.

"Oh," said he, as he loosed the cord, "what a glorious sight we shall have! A whole hamper of woodcocks! The very essence of luxury!"

With eagerness he raised the lid; but who can paint the punster as he stood, when, instead of his favorite game, he beheld a number of spigots and faucets!

Royal Saracism.

When the Princess Clotilde, the daughter of Victor Emmanuel, came to Paris as the bride of Prince Napoleon, Eugenie, herself a parvenu, felt some constraint in her dealings with the daughter of a race of kings, but did what she could to conceal her feelings.

Clotilde was very good, very pious, very quiet, but as proud as Lucifer. At one of the splendid fetes that were arranged to celebrate her arrival in Paris, the Empress remarked to her, with an air of one who has been accustomed to that sort of thing always: "I am awfully bored, aren't you?"

"Yes," answered Clotilde, quietly; "but I am used to it." Eugenie never forgave her for this remark.

ARBOR DAY.

Why It Should Be Observed by Every Good Citizen.

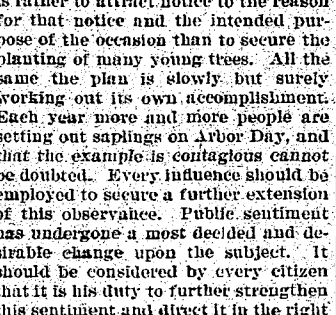
The practical benefit of the establishment of an Arbor Day is recognized by every intelligent man and woman who realizes that our forests are not by any means as they appear, inexhaustible. Gov. Pattison is one of those who foresee the end which is so rapidly approaching, and in his official capacity he has given voice and effect to the general feeling by setting apart April 15 and 20 as days to be observed by the citizens of Pennsylvania in planting trees. At least, this is the manifest intention, and though it is likely that only a comparatively small proportion of the population of the State will carry out fully the spirit of the day and actually add something to our forest growth by setting out one or more saplings, the occasion by no means loses its value on that account. Arbor Day is not to be looked upon as a temporary institution. Its purpose is to prevent the denudation of the country by making up, as far as possible, for the cutting down of old trees by planting saplings. Like every plan which is intended to be broad and lasting in its character and accomplishment, it has to be thoroughly explained to the people and its aim and the need for it made clear. In this way, and in this way only, can it secure general support and be carried out effectively. The people of Pennsylvania, as those of every State, must be taught that the office of the forests is something more than to serve as building material or fire-wood, that they are absolutely essential to the gentility and continued productivity of the soil in that they catch, retain and properly distribute moisture by means of their foliage and wide extending roots; the people must be taught that for every tree they remove, another should be put in its place as a sapling. This lesson learned, the observance of Arbor Day will be immediate in its benefit to the country. As it is now the effect of the Governor's official notice that these two days, April 15 for the southern portion and April 20 for the northern portion of the State, are set apart as Arbor Days is rather to attract notice to the reason for that notice and the intended purpose of the occasion than to secure the planting of many young trees. All the same the plan is slowly but surely working out its own accomplishment.

Each year more and more people are setting out saplings on Arbor Day, and that the example is contagious cannot be doubted. Every influence should be employed to secure a further extension of this observance. Public sentiment has undergone a most decided and desirable change upon the subject. It should be considered by every citizen that it is his duty to further strengthen this sentiment and direct it in the right way.

A NEW POET LAUREATE.

Alfred Austin Promoted to Wear the Laurel Crown of Tennyson.

A successor to the late Lord Tennyson, as poet laureate of England, has at length been found in the person of Alfred Austin, who was recently appointed. The new laureate was born in 1835 and graduated from the University of London in 1853. In 1861 he went to Italy, where he resided for a long time, varying the line of his poetic writings, for which he had a special aptness, by contributions to magazines and newspapers. During this period



ALFRED AUSTIN, POET LAUREATE.

he produced a number of his best-known poems. In each of the years, 1858, 1864 and 1866, he produced a novel and in 1883 he founded the National Review which he edited until 1893. The preceding year he published a collected edition of his poems in six volumes.

"The first English poet laureate—so called from the laurel with which the ancient Latin poets were crowned in the Roman capital—is believed to have been John Kay or Cinnus, who was so appointed by Edward IV. The English laureates are thought to have entered the title in one rare instance thereafter, but the first in the line of a regular succession of laureates was Ben Jonson, who was so created in 1616. Thence until the appointment of Mr. Austin there have been thirteen poet laureates. The yearly fee of the poet laureate was formerly £100 and a third of canary wine, but since 1815 the wine has been commuted for money.

Working Butters.

One of the greatest mistakes made in working butter is made when it is too soft to finish in one working, and is placed in the refrigerator in large tubs to cool, says Chicago Produce. The outside will then become so much harder than the inside, and thus, when worked the second time, it is apt to be uneven, mottled, or, if it is at all chilled too much, the friction spent in softening it during the working will make it greasy.

A Mean Trick.

A certain married lady, of Hope sat up till 12 o'clock the other night waiting for her husband to come home. At last, weary and worn out with waiting, she went to her bed-room to retire and found the missing husband there fast asleep. Instead of going down-town, he had gone to his room. She was so mad that she wouldn't speak to him for a week.—Hope Examiner.

Did Not Patronize Home Industry.

English tradesmen are indignant because the dried potatoes, carrots and turnips provided for the Ashantee expedition were ordered by the government in Germany.

Another peaceful Indian has been discovered in Montana. He has been petted over 1,000 years.



He vowed that his love would be changed less and true. Surviving man's oft-shifting humors. Yet in spite of his protests she lost him; he flew.

On the day that he saw her in bloomers.—Washington Star.

Miss Elderly—She said she heard I was engaged. Lena—How nice of her!—Truth.

Maud—Did you go to Clara's wedding? Mabel—No; I never encourage lotteries.—Yonkers Statesman.

"Do you let your wife have her own way?" "Oh, yes; it's only when she wants to have mine that I object."—Harper's Bazar.

"Which do you prefer—fact or fiction?" "Oh, the former, by all means. Fiction nowadays is much too matter of fact."—Judge.

Miss Ethel—I wonder if the gentleman over there can hear me when I sing? Maud—Of course he can; he is closing his windows already.—Boch Fur Alle.

Estella—A lover is much more devoted than a husband. Muriel—Yes, indeed; and, besides, one can have a whole lot of lovers at once.—Chicago Record.

Mrs. Newed—Is your husband a domestic man? Mrs. Henpeck—He's the only domestic we keep. I have taught him to cook and wash dishes very nicely.—Philadelphia Record.

"The love of money is the root of all evil," quoted Mrs. Lamb. "No," replied Mr. Lamb, who had been somewhat lately, "Wall street is the root of all evil."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Cholly—Yaa, I tried to play golf last summer, but I gave it up when I was hit on the head and knocked silly. Maud—Indeed, that's too bad, and can the doctor do nothing for you?—Truth.

Mrs. Chatterbox—Do you ever make any errors in speech? Mrs. Wordsworth—Yes; I made one a few years ago. Mrs. Chatterbox—What was it? Mrs. Wordsworth—I said "Yes."—Richmond Star.

He—I'm afraid I couldn't make you happy, darling, on \$2,000 a year. She—Oh, it's plenty! With economy I can dress on \$1,500, and just think, dear, we can have all the rest for household expenses!—Life.

Small Brother—Marie, does your adon, as poet laureate of England, has at length been found in the person of Alfred Austin, who was recently appointed. The new laureate was born in 1835 and graduated from the University of London in 1853. In 1861 he went to Italy, where he resided for a long time, varying the line of his poetic writings, for which he had a special aptness, by contributions to magazines and newspapers. During this period

Lawyer—You say the prisoner stole your watch. What distinguishing feature was there about the watch? Witness—It had my sweetheart's picture in it. Lawyer—Ah! I see. A woman in the case.—Scottish American.

Old Lady—Can you saw wood? Rollingtons Nomos—Pardon me, madam, but you are slightly at fault in your terms. If you mean, can I see wood, I may say that my eyesight is slightly defective.—Philadelphia Record.

Cashier—Have you heard, sir, that John Jones is a bankrupt? Banker—Well, that's good news. We'll now get a little of what he owes us, whereas, if he had remained in business, we'd never have had a cent.—Fleegende Blaetter.

First Young Lawyer—I don't see how you happened to lose your case. The law was plainly on your side. Second Young Lawyer—Yes, I knew it was, and that was what I depended on. But I forgot all about the jury.—Somerville Journal.

"That was a very fine speech you made the other night," said one Pittsburg to another. "I didn't make it the other night," replied the other. "I delivered it the other night, but it took me a month to make it."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Lady (a widow)—Do you know my daughter is quite smitten with you, Herr Muller? Gentleman (feeling flattered)—Really, now? Lady—A fact; she was only saying to-day: "I should like that gentleman for my papa."—Deutscher Soldatenhort.

"Why did you break off your engagement with Miss Bertha?" "Because her parrot was always saying, 'Stop that, George.'" "But what difference did that make? Your engagement was not a secret." "But my name is not George."—Fleegende Blaetter.

"Who is that new cashier?" He does not look very trustworthy." "I believe he is a very near relative of the president." "Very near? Ah, indeed? Well, the president better have a care that his cashier does not carry a distant relative!"—Fleegende Blaetter.

Simmons—What is the matter with you? You look as if some one had made you angry. Simmons—Some one has. I asked the editor of the Bugle what he really thought of my poetry, and he told me that if there were such a place as the laureateship in this country, I would be sure to get it.—Indianapolis Journal.

Enough for Once.
Among a lot of Fresh-Air Fund children sent to the sea-side last summer was one poor little wail who did not join in the other children's games, but was found alone down on the rocks surveying the ocean. "Wouldn't you like to come and play some games with the other little girls?" she was asked. "Oh, no, sir," said the wail; "I'd rather look at the water." "And what do you find to interest you in the water?" "Oh, there's such lot of it," said the wail, enthusiastically; "and it's the only time in my life I ever seed enough of anything."

